PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette

MORNING EDITION.

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RICHEST IN CREAM.
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No. 54,358.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, MARCH 11, 1908. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing Saturday	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
2-39 P.M. 1908.				
14th Mar.	ARABIA	7903		
21st "	CALEDONIA	7558	MOOLTAN	9021
28th "	PERSIA	7951		
4th Apr.	MARMORA	10509		
11th "	EGYPT	7912		
18th "	CALEDONIA	7558	MOLDAVIA	9960
25th "	MACEDONIA	10513		
2nd May	ORIENTAL	5884	HIMALAYA	6398
9th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
16th "	ORIENTAL	5884	MONGOLIA	9958
23rd "	ARABIA	7903		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, call'g at Ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
Bombay, 28th September 1907.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates

CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	19th Mar. 1908.
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Martin	16th Apr. "
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	14th May "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	11th June "
OCEANIEN	4,148	Magnan	9th July. "
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	6th Aug. "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guiconnet	3rd Sept. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	27th Mar 1908,
OCEANIEN	4,148	Magnan	24th " "
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	22nd May "

For further Particulars apply to—

L. BRIGARD,
Agent.

ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct for
BRINDISI and VENICE
(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail or about
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	L. Manchini	18th Mar. 1908
D. BALDUINO	4,580	Magnanini	15th Apl. 1908
LEVANZO	6,000	Belsito	15th May "

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 385	Rs. 165
Return tickets available two years	" 900	" 575	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 870; 2nd Class Rs. 580. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going *viâ* Genoa and returning *viâ* Venice or *vice versâ*, and can break their Journey at any port *en route*.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
LEVANZO	6,000	G. Belsito	17th March. 1908
CAPRI	6,000	D. Pedone	17th April 1908.
LIVANZO	6,000	G. Bel ito	17th May 1908.

Moderate first-class accommodation. Fares to PENANG Rs. 140, to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220

For further particulars, apply to—

G. DEGROSSI,
AGENT.

No. 89, HORNBY ROAD.

DR BISWAS'S
MAGIC PILLS.
An Excellent Tonic for Young and Old.
EVERY MAN SHOULD HAVE A BOX.
ALL details cannot be published. Those who want to know the particulars, should write to the Manager with half-anna stamp for reply. Price, Rs. 2-8 per box.
DR. H. BISWAS,
AMRITA BAZAR MEDICAL HALL,
Bazar, P. O. Amrita (Jessore.)

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LINGA	2,170	Mon. 16th Mar.	11 a.m.	P. D. & C.*
DWARKA	1,700	Thur. 19th Mar.	9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LHASA	2,170	*Frid.* 13th Mar.	6 a.m.	(direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,147 tons, on MONDAY, 16th Mar., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 12th Mar., calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera and Koweit, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR CALCUTTA AND COAST PORTS.

S. S. "SIRSA," 2,610 tons, sailing on or about 14th Mar.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

10th March, 1908.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL FOR THE AUSTRIAN

LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
BOHEMIA	4283	M. Dabcovich	16th March 1908
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st April 1908.
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th April 1908.
KOERNER	5301	A. Foresti	1st May 1908.
BOHEMIA	4283	M. Dabcovich	16th May 1908.
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st June 1908.

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain	To sail on or about.
AUSTRIA	7388	G. Gillimber	26th Mar. 1908.
* VORWAERTS	5990	B. Bednarz	24th Apr. 1908.
* PERSIA	5939	G. Bartolo	29th May 1908.

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE, are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes,

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS

are issued, to Return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
CHINA	3999	A. de Petris	26th Mar. 1908,

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the

AGENT GENERAL,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co,
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

DECEMBER 18TH, 1907.

ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY *via* KARACHI to LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA); LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

From Bombay or Karachi.	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess.		B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.		2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single.	Return.	Single.	Return.	Single.	Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Suez	440	704	352	528	330	495
Port Said	468	748	374	561	352	528
Marseilles Genoa or Naples	573	935	495	770	429	649
Liverpool	605	990	517	793	462	704
London overland via Genoa or Marseilles returning via Marseilles or Naples	683	*1135	570	*990	489	809
Karachi	44	"	40	"	33	—

* Returning journey from Liverpool, by Sea. Rs. 1,038, Rs. 84 and Rs. 731, respectively.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Tons	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.	Due Liverpool.
**City of Calcutta	...	7 Feb.	10 Mar.	...	1 April
**City of London	...	22 "	24 "	...	15 "
**City of Glasgow	...	29 Mar.	31 April	...	13 May

SAILINGS FROM KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

‡ City of Karachi	...	24 Feb.	5 Mar.	18 Mar.	10 Apr.
†‡ Trafford Hall	...	5 Mar.	15 Mar.	1 Apr.	24 "
a** City of Benares	...	12 Apr.	19 Apr.	6 May.	28 "

Steamers marked ** constitute the Homeward Express Service.
a First Class passenger steamers carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.
‡ Steamers which have both first and second class accommodation.
† Sails for Genoa, Plymouth and Antwerp.
‡ Sails for Havre landing passengers at Marseilles and Plymouth.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agent ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS. Bombay.

VON LINTZGY'S
SPLEEN, LIVER, MALARIOUS FEVER, AND ANTI-FEVER MIXTURE.
Completely eradicates Fever and reduces Spleen and Liver. THOUSANDS CURED yearly. No recommendation is too strong for the Specific; it supersedes all other so-called Specifics.
PRICE Re. 1 per bottle.
SPECIAL RATES TO THE TRADE.
SOLD BY
VON LINTZGY & CO.,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.
290-1-2, Bow Bazar Street, CALCUTTA,
and all respectable Medicine Vendors.
The above remedy has stood the test of time, and thorough trial. Thousands of Testimonials have been received and are open to inspection. Trials are earnestly solicited. We are quite confident of the result.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND £600,000
HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Newera-Eliya.
Bombay.	Tuticorin.	Camp Aden.
Madras.	Chittagong.	Steamer Point-Aden.
Karachi.	Rangoon.	Zanzibar.
Cawnpore.	Mandalay.	Mombasa.
Lahore.	Colombo.	Nairobi.
Amritsar.	Kandy.	Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive, same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY. *Manager.*

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

FISCAL AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CHINA, THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS AND PANAMA.

Capital paid up..... Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits..... Gold $3,459,038·08

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopsgate Street, Within, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Canton.	Kobe.
Calcutta.	Manila.	San Francisco.
Singapore.	Cebu.	City of Mexico.
Penang.	Shanghai.	Washington.
Hong Kong.	Yokohama.	Panama.
	Colon.	

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON,
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/43, Church Gate Street.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... " 50,00,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman. (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., (Bombay.)
SIR J. COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Kt. (Messrs Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
DORABJI JAMSETJI TATA, Esq., (of Messrs. Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggur.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq. (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., (Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal, Bombay.)
NOORDIN EBRAHIM NOORDIN, Esq., (Messrs. Noordin Ebrahim Noordin and Co.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES AT KARACHI, RAWALPINDI, MURREE AND SRINAGAR.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.

COX'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.

PASSENGERS met on Arrival and

BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance Sheet will be sent on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

BOMBAY RACES.

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No. 20—Magnification 6×. A compact Glass for Racing and other Field Purposes.
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Superior magnifying Power:—Weight under 13 ozs., London made in its entirety, Brilliant field of vision. Easy Manipulation. Extreme portability.

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Special Cash Price Rs. 30.
Binoculars complete in case with Shoulder Straps from the Sole Indian Agents.

MARCKS & CO., LD.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL .....£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS .....£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS .....£ 170,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives sums for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital .....$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors .....$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund .....$ 13,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund .....$ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD

LONDON COMMITTEE

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, ESQ (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.

A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, } *London Managers*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

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BANGKOK.	KOBE.	SAIGON.	
BATAVIA.	LONDON.	SAN FRANCISCO.	
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SHANGHAI	
CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE	
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.	
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.	
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.	
HANKOW.	PENANG.	YLOILO.	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for trasing periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

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HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.

LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E.

LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL Frs. 1,50,000,000, (£6,000,000.)

CAPITAL.....£ 6,000,000
SURPLUS.....£ 796,815

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BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Bombay, Tunis New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney and all principal towns of Madagascar.

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Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof, wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further, Safes for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

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L. COMBE,
Manager.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain, Share Lists and Rates of Exchange, List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour and the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week, Customs and Engagements, Annual Subscription in advance Rs. 10. Single by Annas 4. "Bombay Gazette" Office, Hornby Road.

THE SENSATION
of the
OLYMPIA MOTOR SHOW LONDON
was the
DUNLOP DETACHABLE RIM.

THE SENSATION
of the
BOMBAY MOTOR TRIALS
was the
SUCCESS OF DUNLOP TYRES.
The Detachable Rim now on view at the Company's Premises,
49, Apollo Street, BOMBAY, No. 1.

WHY DO YOU BUY
LIPTONS TEA?
Because whenever you drink it, you are satisfied that it is the Best THAT MONEY CAN BUY.

YELLOW LABEL	...	...	1 Re. 2 As.
BLUE	...	...	1 Re.
RED	...	...	12 As.

BOMBAY OFFICE:
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PUT THE WORLD BEFORE YOU
LOCATION—MAIDAN
BETWEEN POLICE COURT AND MUNICIPAL.
ENTIRE CHANGE IN PROGRAMME, EVERYTHING NEW AND ATTRACTIVE.
Historical Film of Louis XIV of France and other attractive Films nicely exhibited.
Being greatly PATRONIZED BY HIS HIGHNESSES AND DISTINGUISHED PEOPLE.
After a great SUCCESSFUL tour round the World for the FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY.
Will produce the GRAND SHOW of life-like Pictures of all UP-TO-DATE events of International interest.
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Pictures being free from flicker, absolutely steady, safety against firing, and up-to-date and superior to all others

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TWO SHOWS.	9-30 to 11 (S. T.)	TWO SHOWS.

By request of the Public, 3 SHOWS on EVERY SATURDAY, from 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30 and 11 to 12-30
PRICES OF ADMISSION:—

Box, 6 Seats	Rs. 18	Second Class	Re. 1
Reserve, 1 Seat	" 4	Third "	As. 8
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Soldiers and Sailors in uniform, half-price, to First and Second Class only.
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Is scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B.P. As. 4.
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Cures in a day. As 4 per pot.
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WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

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ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

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RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) .....Rs. 21,00,000

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THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE is hereby given that the PARTNERSHIP hitherto existing between Messrs. UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD, of New York, U. S. A., and Mr. H. D. GIRDWOOD, has as from this date been DISSOLVED by mutual consent.

UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD.
H. D. GIRDWOOD.

BOMBAY, 29TH FEBRUARY, 1908.

NOTICE.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, upto one P. M. (Standard Time), on MONDAY, the 23rd day of March, 1908, for—

1. Annual Repairs to Trust properties and Petty works generally, and

2. Supplying Petty Stores, &c., during the year 1908-1909.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, etc., may, on payment of Rs. 5 each, be obtained from the Undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a Deposit of Rupees Five Hundred only for No. 1, and Rupees One Thousand for No. 2, to be paid to the Engineer of the Board in cash, or Public Securities and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. The Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Board,
R. J. KENT, A. M. I. C. E.,
Trust Engineer.

Trust Engineer's Office,
Esplanade Road, Fort,
Bombay, 9th March 1,908.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

LORD REAY LECTURESHIP.

NOTICE is hereby given to the MEDICAL GRADUATES of the Bombay University, that the subjects for the above named Lectureship for the Winter Session 1908-09. will be Physiology and for that of 1909-1910, the subject will be Pathology. The course in each subject will consist of not fewer than two and not more than four Lectures.

Applications from intending candidates for the Lectureship for the Winter Session, 1908-09, will be received by the Principal, Grant Medical College, up to 15th April next.

Copies of rules giving particulars as regards remuneration, &c., can be obtained from the College clerk.

H.W. DIMMOCK, M.D., Lieut.-Colonel, I.M.S,
Principal, Grant Medical College.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE,
BOMBAY, 10MARCH, 1908.

BOMBAY ART SCIETY'S EXHIBITION.

TOWN HALL,

DAILY 8-30 A.M. to 8 P.M. (S. T.) from
MARCH 4th to 16th.
ADMISSION: ANNAS FOUR,
from TUESDAY March 10th to 16th inclusive.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
(INCLUDING INDIAN MIDLAND SECTION)
AND
(AGRA-DELHI CHORD RAILWAY).

TENDERS FOR SUPPLY OF DRUGS, MEDICAL AND SURGICAL APPLIANCES, HOSPITAL NECESSARIES AND SUNDRIES.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his Office at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P. M., on 13th March, 1908, for the SUPPLY of Drugs, Medical and Surgical Appliances, Hospital Necessaries and Sundries, during the year commencing 1st April, 1908.

2. Tender forms giving particulars of the approximate quantities and description of Drugs, Medical and Surgical Appliances, Hospital Necessaries and Sundries required and the conditions on which Tenders will be received, may be obtained on application at the Superintending Surgeon's Office, Byculla, on payment of Rs. 2 for each form.

3. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender, and he reserves to himself the right to select one or more items from any tender without reference to the other items on the same tender, and the tenderer shall be required to supply the same at the rates quoted.

4. A deposit of Rs. 1,000 should accompany each tender, without which no tender will be considered. Only Cash, Currency Notes or Government Promissory Notes will be received as deposits, and if the latter, they must be endorsed in favour of "The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, or order."

All Stores to be in accordance with the Company's standard samples which may be seen at the Superintending Surgeon's Office, Byculla.

JAMES W. FIELD,
Superintending Surgeon,
G. I. P. Ry.

SUPERINTENDING SURGEON'S OFFICE,
BYCULLA, 14TH FEBRUARY, 1908.

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HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA SIR SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

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(Registered under the "Indian Companies' Act, 1882.")

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(WITH POWER TO INCREASE.)

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OF these 3,500 Shares (proposed to be issued) 2,500 Shares have already been privately applied for or are agreed to be issued and the remaining 1,000 Shares only are now offered to the Public for subscription and are payable as follows:—

Rs. 25 per Share with Application.
Rs. 25 per Share on Allotment.

The balance of Rs. 50 will be payable by two instalments of Rs. 25 each at such times as the Directors may deem fit to call for same, but at an interval of not less than one month.

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	Rs. a.
Electric Light Fitting. A Handbook for Working Electrical Engineers, embodying practical notes on Installation Management. With numerous illustrations. By John W. Urquhart	3 12
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The Construction of Dynamos (Alternating and Direct Current). A Text-book for Students, Engineers, etc. By Tyson Sewell, A.M.I.E.E. Illustrated	6 9
Laboratory Work in Electrical Engineering (Preliminary Grade.) A Series of Laboratory Experiments for first and second year Electrical Students. By John Roberts, Junr ...	4 6
A First Book of Electricity and Magnetism. By W. Perren Maycock, M.I.E.E. With One Hundred and Twenty-seven illustrations ...	1 14
Modern Views of Electricity. By Sir Oliver Lodge. Third Edition, revised, 1907... ...	4 8
Notes on Design of Small Dynamo. By George Halliday	1 14
The Dynamo. How made and How used. By S. R. Bottone	1 14
Electrical Engineering for Students. By S. R. Bottone	1 12
The Internal Wiring of Buildings. By H. M. Leaf, A. M. I. C. E. Illustrated	1 8
Continuous Current Armatures. Their Winding and Construction. A Hand-book for Students, Designers, etc.	3 1
The Testing of Alternating Current Machines in Laboratories and Test-Rooms. A Practical Work for Students and Engineers. Vol. I, General Tests, Transformer, Alternators. By Charles Kinzbrunner, A. M. I. E. E. ...	3 15
A Handbook for Electrical Laboratory and Testing Room. By J. A. Fleming, M. A.	
Vol. I. Equipment, Resistance, Current, Potential Power	10 15
Vol. II. Meters, Cables, Lamps, Dynamos, Motors, Transformers	12 4
Wireless Telegraphy: Its Origin, Development, Invention, and Apparatus. With 85 Diagrams and illustrations	9 3
Care and Management of Electrical Machinery. A Handbook for the use of Power Users and Attendants	0 14
Coil and Current: Or the Triumphs of Electricity. By Henry Frith and W. Stepney Rawson. Illustrated	2 10
Electric Wiring, Diagrams and Switchboards. By Newton Harrison. With 105 illustrations shewing the principles and technic of the Art of Wiring	4 5
Telegraphy. A detailed Exposition of the Telegraph System of the British Post Office. By T. E. Herbert. With 509 illustrations...	5 11
Armature Construction. By H. M. Hobert. D. Sc., and A. G. Ellis. With 420 Illustrations and numerous coloured Diagrams	13 2
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THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.
They are self adjusting
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They are the acme of comfort and very strong
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MARCKS & CO., LD.,
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STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT OF KHOJA SAJANBHOY MEHERALLY'S CHARITABLE GIRLS' SCHOOL

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1907.

To	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	To	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Donation Account	.....	51,500 0 0	Investment Account—Government P. Notes for Rs. 49,000	48,918 2 0	.....
To			School Building Account.	7,500 0 0	.....
Interest Account—			Furniture Account	285 11 0	.....
			Interest due but not collected for 1907	374 13 7	57,078 10 7
Balance on 31/12/06 ...	6,286 15 6	.....	To		
Interest of Loans during 31/12/07	1,692 2 0	7,979 1 6	Sajanbhoy Meherally's Dispensary Account—Amount borrowed...	.....	75 0 0
			To		
			Disbursement Account—Salaries at School, Gold trimming and silk purchased, Building Insurance and Sundry expenses during 1907	.....	1,305 6 7
			To		
			Cash Account—Bank of Bombay Cash Account	967 13 4	.....
			Cash with Hony. Secy.	52 3 0	1,020 0 4
Total Rs.....	.....	59,479 1 6	Total Rs.....	.....	59,479 1 6

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT OF KHOJA SAJANBHOY MEHERALLY'S CHARITABLE DISPENSARY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1907.

To	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	To	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Donation Account	.....	88,500 0 0	Investment Account—Government P. Notes of Rs. 84,000	83,906 4 0	.....
To			Building Account in ...	7,500 0 0	.....
Interest Account—			Furniture Account.....	201 1 0	.....
			Interest due but not collected for 1907 ...	647 14 2	92,255 3 2
Balance on 31/12/06 ...	4,681 11 11	.....	To		
Interest for the year 1907	2,908 6 2	7,590 2 1	Disbursement Account—Salaries of Doctor, Compounder, Hamals paid and drugs purchased and sundry expenses at Dispensary	.....	2,362 6 7
To			To		
Sajanbhoy Meherally's School Account—			Cash Account—Bank of Bombay Cash Account	1,529 5 6	.....
Amount due upto 31/12/07	.....	75 0 0	Cash with Secy.....	18 2 10	1,547 8 4
Total Rs.....	.....	96,165 2 1	Total Rs.....	.....	96,165 2 1

Certified that the above are the true statements of Account of Khoja Sajanbhoy Meherally's Charitable Girls' School and Charitable Dispensary, for the year 1907.

(Sd.) ABDULABHOY LALJI, Hony. Auditor and Chairman,
(Sd.) ABDULLA HOOSEIN,
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THE INDIAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

Established under the Chairmanship of
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Lower than those of other Companies.

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Done in Bombay as well as in the Mofussil.

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WANTED AGENTS for Up-country.

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Where Eyes are Examined (FREE of CHARGE) to correct all complicated Errors of Refraction, by our Surgeon-Oculist, DR. DINSHAW DASTOOR, (late Clinical Assistant at the Royal Westminster and other PRINCIPAL EYE HOSPITALS of LONDON) holding DIPLOMAS and CERTIFICATES by the PROFESSORS of the Hospitals testifying to his being "A THOROUGHLY ABLE AND QUALIFIED OPHTHALMIC SURGEON, AND A NEAT AND SKILFUL OPERATOR."

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DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

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Thursday, March 19th.—"The Walls of Jericho," Which ran for 600 nights at the Garrick Theatre, London.
J. M. BARRIES' FUNNY COMEDY.
Friday, March 20th.—"The Admirable Crichton." Which ran for 700 nights at the Duke of York's Theatre.
THE GREAT LONDON SUCCESS.
Saturday March 21st.—"Raffles."
(THE AMATEUR CRACKSMAN).
JULIA NEILSON AND FRED. TERRY'S GREAT LONDON TRIUMPH.
Monday, March 23.—"Sunday."
Record run at Comedy Theatre.
PINERO'S MASTERPIECE,
Tuesday, March 24.—"His House in Order."
W. W. JACOB'S SCREAMINGLY FUNNY COMEDY.
Wed., March 25.—"The Beauty and the Barge.
Which ran three years at the Haymarket Theatre, London.
PRICES OF ADMISSION:—Rs. 5, 3 and Re. 1.
Doors open at 8-30 P.M. Commence at 9-30 P.M.
Plan now open at Messrs. ROSE & Co.
Seats can now be booked.

GRAND EXTRAORDINARY ENTERTAINMENT
FOR THE BENEFIT OF
THE PRINCESS MARY VICTORIA GYMKHANA GYMNASIUM.
Under the kind patronage and in the presence of Her Highness Lady ALI SHAH, MRS. MUIR MACKENZIE, Lady MAUD WARREDNDER, Lady JEHANGIR, Lady BHALCHANDRA and NAWAB DILSHAD BEGUM of Murshidabad.
A SPECIAL MATINEE
for ZENANA and PURDA LADIES.
THE VICTORIA THEATRICAL CO.
Baliwala Grand Theatre (Tardeo).
THURSDAY, the 12th March, at 3-30 P. M. (S.T.)
The most Charming Urdu play
"LAILO NEHAR"
OR
NIGHT AND MORNING.
Strict Purda arrangments will be made and all Ticket Collectors will be Ladies.
Tickets can be had from Lady Jehangir, Lady Bhalchandra, Mrs. Ali Akbar, Miss Manockji Cursetji, Mrs. Lakhmani, Mrs. Rao and also at the Theatre.
PRICES OF ADMISSION:—Orchestra, Rs. 3; First Class, Rs. 2; Second Class, Re. 1; Third Class, Ans. 8. For Middle Class Ladies and Children at half Price.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH,
FORT, BOMBAY.

ORGAN RECITAL.

ON THURSDAY, 12TH MARCH, 1908,
at 6-30 P. M.

PROGRAMME.

1. Organ Solo...(a) Prelude ... ...J. Schmuck
(b) Wiegenliedchen. ...H. Botting
2. Anthem ...'The Lord is my Shepherd" ...Smart.
The Choir—(Soprano Solo—Mrs. BINGHAM.)
3. Violin Solo...Romance in G ...Beethoven
Mr. ARNOLD SCHMUCK.
4. Song... ..."Abide with me" ... ...Liddle
Miss CONSTANCE V. HUNTER.
5. Organ Solo...(a) Meditation Elegie ... ...Felix Borowski
(b) Capriccio. ... ...Lemaigre
Miss SCHMUCK.
6. Vocal Duet..."Evening" ... ...Smart
Mrs. BINGHAM
Miss M. SCHMUCK.
7. Hymn ...No. 308 ... ...
8. Aria... ..Jerusalem, Jerusalem Thou that killest the Prophets (St. Paul)...Mendelssohn
Miss CONSTANCE V. HUNTER.
9. Anthem ..."Sun of my Soul"... ... ...Adams
The Choir { Soprano Solo—Miss I. GEORGE. Tenor Solo—Rev. J. GAMMON.
Organist—Mr. ARNOLD SCHMUCK.

During the singing of the Hymn a Collection will be made on behalf of the CHURCH IMPROVEMENT FUND.

SKATING RINK.

CLOSE OF SEASON FIXTURES.
DAILY SKATING SESSIONS,
8 to 9-30 A.M. Eight-annas;
Evening 6 to 8 and 9-30 to 11-30.
Admission and Skates 1 Rupee.
THURSDAY, 12TH EVENING,
CHALLENGE POLO MATCH,
Military vs. Marine.
SATURDAY, 14TH.
SOCIAL EVENING.
Dancing and Skating.
An Exciting long distance.
Race is being arranged, particulars hereafter.
WEDNESDAY, 18TH MARCH,
GRAND FANCY DRESS CARNIVAL,
and LAST NIGHT of the Season.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

TO COLLECTORS OF ART AND CURIOS.

Sale of High Class Japanese Decorative Porcelain, Pottery, and other Art Wares.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 14th day of March, 1908, offers for sale by Public Auction, a consignment of superior Japanese art ware, consisting of old and modern valuable satsuma vases, Kaga Awata big vases, jars and flower holders of various elegant designs, silver and gold inlaid vases, 6" to 18" high, big brass and bronze vases, ivory figures, silk bedcovers, and similar other useful and presentation works of art, including a silver toilet set and a silver coffee set. Goods are on view.

A CHOICE ASSEMBLAGE
OF
TERRACOTTA STATUARY.
representing
Venus, Echo, East and West, Napolitan,
Tamborine player and water woman,
"Balance," Oriental market woman,
Woman playing at ball, including after
Prof. W. Schott,
and other characters and costumes and decorative figures will be offered
for sale by Public Auction
by the undersigned
at their Sales Room on SATURDAY 14th
day of March, 1908, at 3 P. M.

The figures are very artistically designed, and are painted in bronze imitation and natural colours.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO LIBRARIES, CLUBS AND OTHERS.
SALES OF BOOKS.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 14th day of March, 1908, sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Rooms, at 3 p.m. (S. T.):
A large collection of books including works of Baring Gould, Guy Boothby, Wilkie Collins, Cooper, Marie Correlli, Hall Caine, S. R. Crockett Crocker, A. Dumas, B. Disraeli, A. Conan Doyle, R. Haggard, Anthony Hope, Fergus Humes, Victor Hugo, Hoey, Irving, W. Jacobs, Johnstone, Keightley, Colonel Kernahan, Douglas King, Charles Kingsley, Rudyard, Kipling Lowless, Lee, Lytton, Lynch, Lever, (Mrs. Oliphant Onenham Guida), Melville, Minto, Moore, Morrison, Malet, Capt. Marryat, R. Marsh, L. T. Meade, A. M. Meadows, Huan McAlpine, Max Pemberton, Philpotts, Pearce, Price, W. Le. Queux, Reynolds, Richardson, Mrs. Riddell, Rita, Marley Roberts, F. W. Robinson, W. Russell, R. L. Stevenson, Steine, Swift, Stockton, Stove Savage, Sitgewick, A. Sergent, E. Site Shale, Alma Tadema, Torkington, Thackeray, Threffall, Tracy, Train, A. Trolope, F. Wardon, Witherell, Rosa Wilis, Williamson, Mrs. Humphrey Ward, Zangwill, Zola and others.

The books are new and in good condition and in colonial edition; mostly cloth bound.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.
BOMBAY, 11TH MARCH, 1908.

"SPECIAL SHEET"
ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line. Eight Annas

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCKS & Co., LD., Agents for the world-known "Bluthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes:—Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects. They are so strong that they can hardly go out to order, and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are the best in the world

"LU-LU" EYE DROPS.—An absolutely non-irritant and a Positive Cure for Sore, Inflamed, Red, and Weak Eyes, Granulated Lids, Corneal Ulcers, etc. Prepared to the Formula of a Surgeon-Oculist (London). Rs. 1.—D. M. DASTOOR & Co., Oppt. "The Bombay Club," Fort.

A GRAND EXHIBITION of HORRICK Silent Sunbeam, Ford and Darracq Motor Cars are to be seen and tried at the Motor House of India. Sole Agents, HILL SAWYER and Co., Medows Street, Bombay.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

BOARD and RESIDENCE.—A quiet family living in a good situation, on the Apollo Bunder, have comfortable accommodation for a married couple, without children, or for two Bachelors. Apply Box No. 505, care of "Bombay Gazette."

BACHELOR.—A Young Parsee Bachelor would be glad of an opportunity to exchange photographs with an eligible young lady with a view to matrimony. Apply Box No. 400, care of "Bombay Gazette."

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BANGALORE.—FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE, with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose boxes, arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted. For particulars apply to No. 558, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

CHEMISTS.—Phillips and Co. beg to inform the public of Bombay that a medical Gentleman of great experience can be consulted daily at their Fort premises from 4 to 6 p. m.

CYCLES.—A large consignment of 1908 MODEL BRITISH BUILT GENTS' CYCLES have arrived, and must be SOLD OFF CHEAP, at Rs. 90 and upwards. Apply to THE MOTOR HOUSE OF INDIA, 35, Medows Street.

COPIES of Mr. JUSTICE BEAMAN'S LECTURE on "Woman's Proper Place in Society," in pamphlet form, Re 1 per copy, can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, 2 Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

ENGINE & BOILER.—For Sale.—A Portable 10-co Type Boiler, with Engine, in good working order by Ransomes Head & Jefferies Open to any examination by intending purchasers. Apply Box No. 407, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office

EXCHANGE TABLES.—Rs. 2. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FOR SALE.—McCluskie's "INDIAN DIRECTORY & GUIDE" for 1908. Now ready. Rs 10. Order from F. BRISCOE, 11, Tamarind Lane.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen's Street Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs FINLAY MUIR & Co., Bombay.

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarrantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and other Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parekh. Rs. 6. Apply Box No. 468, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants Patronised by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Hoasees and Mahomedan Servants for whom we guarantee. P. O. Bombay Rs. 2, Mofussil Rs. 3 each servant, which stands good for six months. No. 21, First Flour, Ch. G. St., Fort, Bombay. Established 1872.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotation for large quantities with name of Company inscribed. Apply at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, 2, Green Street, Fort.

LOST on the 5th instant, a GREY AFRICAN PARROT, from Donald House, Apollo Bunder. Finder will be rewarded on returning same to C. BEATTIE.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases. By W. H. H. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 404 c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

MACHINERY FOR SALE. A Loco type Boiler and Engine, N. M. P. 7, by Robey & Co. certificated 50 lbs. Pressure per square inch Tested under Hydraulic Pressure to 90 lbs. Just put off work owing to change to Electricity. Open to Inspection. No reasonable offer will be refused. Apply Box No. 402, care of "Bombay Gazette."

NOTICE to CYCLISTS.—Messrs. WALTER LANE & Co., European Cyclists of Church Gate Street, are removing from their present premises to "MAHOMED BUILDING" Hornby Road, next door to Paris-India from 1st November, 1907.

OFFICE DESK.—A standing Office Desk, by John Roberts and Co. Excellent quality and finish. Price Rs. 50. Apply Box No. 397, care of "Bombay Gazette."

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" of the "WEEKLY BUDGET," and of the "OVERLAND SUMMARY," when available, are supplied at special prices, which vary, according to lapse of time, between As. 2 and Re. 5 and higher.

"OVERLAND SUMMARY."—Published Weekly (or Semi-weekly) in time for the English Mail. A complete reshuffle of India News, particularly entertaining for Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription (inclusive of postage), One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum.

RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS' ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON, The largest and leading in the East no expense or trouble spared. Luxuriously provided for the convenience and demands of Constituents. A visit is earnestly solicited to Cox's Building (Top Floor), Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 6. Apply Box No. 408, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SEEDS! SEEDS!—Vegetable and Flower for the Coming Season. Fresh supply received every Third Week.—PALEKAR and Co., Sitaram Buildings, Near Crawford Market, Bombay.

STABLING—WANTED STABLING for a Horse and Carriage near Colaba Railway Station. Apply Box No. 399, care of "Bombay Gazette."

THE BISHOP AND HIS CHARGE.—The issue of the *Bombay Gazette* containing our Article on the BISHOP'S VISITATION CHARGE being sold out and many demands made for copies of the same, we have reprinted the Article in PAMPHLET FORM.—Price 2 Annas each at this Office

THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to Enquirers at the Office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette," Limited, 2, Green Street, Fort, behind

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Thornbeck, 2,345 tons, Captain G R Robson, will sail to-day for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Santhia, 3,352 tons, Captain R Thompson, sailed yesterday for Rangoon, in ballast.

THE steamer Singu, 1,912 tons, Captain W Currie, will sail to-day for Rangoon, with a general cargo.

THE Hansa Line steamer Stolzenfels, 3,554 tons, Captain L Schmidt, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, with the same bottom cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dwarka, 750 tons, Captain W Moxon, arrived in harbour yesterday from Persian Gulf, &c, with a general cargo, 15 cases opium and the following passengers:—Mrs Cartwright, Mrs Robertson, Mrs Grills and 3 children, Mr J N D La Touche, Mr R Michael, Mr Rahimdal and 338 deck.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

H M S Sphinx ..... Comdr Litchfield ..... R Navy
H M S Lapwing ..... Lt-Comdr A N Gouldsmith ..... R Navy
H M S Redpole ..... Lt Comdr W Hose ..... R Navy

IN THE STREAM.

H M S Hyacinth ..... Capt A W Heneage ..... R Navy
R I M S Palinurus ..... Capt Hickman ..... Survey St
R I M S General Brackenbury .. Lt Whistl ..... R I M S

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—MAR 10.

Brasilian ..... 2438 Tomblyn ..... Cory Bro & Co
Clan Cumming 2107 Williamson ..... F Moir & Co
Dwarka ..... 750 ..... M M & Co
Hydra ..... 81 Rhesborn ..... F F Campbell & Co
Imani ..... 2979 Penbertby ..... W & A Gr ham & Co
Inswick ..... 515 Pelling ..... Sh-h S N Co
Imaum ..... 2703 Penbertby ..... K N & Co
Kenley ..... 2429 Wilson ..... W & A Grahem & Co
Mjidi ..... 1857 Coates ..... B & P S N Co
Mossfari ..... 1387 Mohoney ... Jeddah ..... B & P S N Co
Norfolk ..... 2506 Boney ..... G Cotton & Co
Pretavice ..... 2442 Sigante ..... R Sharp & Co
Sultan ..... 1781 Ulrich ..... Libau ..... 31-3 A Strandes
Shah Noor ..... 2783 Harrison ..... H A H Hassum
Kirn ..... 1675 Tipper ..... M M & Co
Thornbeck ..... 2345 Robson ..... Shaw Wallace & Co
Terrier ..... 908 Nilsen ..... Bangkok ..... F F Campbell & Co
Xina ..... 146 ..... Mahomed ..... Shah S N Co

VESSELS IN DOCK—MAR. 10.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
B Castelli	3339	Runton	Hull	12-3	F Muir & Co
H&E Havraise	3349	Lem ine	Havre	23-3	R Nixon & Co
F Clan Macdougall	2975	Sterling	Dunkirk	21-3	F Muir & Co
H President		Ose Mahlb ner	Libau	16 3	A Strandes
J Persia	4196	Powell	London	28-3	K & Co
N Adolia	2681	Hannaford	Kchi, Newport	14-3	K N & Co

H W P D

Batranji ..... 547 Hoos in ... M'galore ... 13-3 Bo S N Co Ld

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Circassia ..... 4319 Hair ..... L'pool ..... 18-3 W & A G & Co
3 H Rubattino ..... 2682 Mancini ..... Genoa ..... 18-3 F & R S N Co
4 Levanzo ..... 2282 Isolito ..... Shanghai ..... 17-3 F R S N Co
5 Magdala ..... 3134 Leonard ..... Hull ..... 14-3 W & A G & Co
8 Bohemia ..... 23 1 Oaboevich ... Trieste ..... 16-3 A G S N Co
9 Axenfels ..... 2735 Stauffing ... Rangoon ..... 14- Glade & Co
10 & 11 Devanha ..... 4785 Hide ... Shanghai ..... 18-3 P & O S N Co
12 Arabia ..... 4167 Leich ..... London ..... 14-3 P & O Co
15 Wakamiya Mari ... 3437 Yamawaki ... Kobe ... 11-3 N Y Kaisha

ARRIVAL.

Mar.	Vessel	Commander.	From.
10	Dwarka s	Moxon	Busreh, Feb 29

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
10	City of Calcutta s ..	Wilson	Liverpool, &c
	Santhia s	Thompson	Rangoon
	Solzenfels s	Schmidt	C lcutta
	R I M S Dufferin ...	Berry	Karachi

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday:—
Steamer Singu, Currie, for Rangoon,
" Thorubeck, Robson, for Calcutta.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Dwarka, for Persian Gulf, &c,
" Terrier, for Bangkok, &c,

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P and O steamer Arcadia, arrived at Suez, on the morning of the 9th instant.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Gleveig, left Liverpool for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta, on the evening of the 7th instant.

The City Line steamer Cressy Hall, left Suez for Karachi, on the evening of the 8 h instant.

DAILY EXPORTS—MARCH 10.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Circassia s—3 bales silk waste, K Nixon and Co; 2,678 cwts cottonseed, 100 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 85 bales wool, N Goculdas; 95 bales cotton waste, S Bhimjee; 1,005 cwts myrabollams, H Govindji; 112 bales cotton waste, M Somji; 112 bales wool, M Ratansee; 12 bales wool, L Hurbham; 71 bales wool, F F Campbell and Co.; 60 bales cottonfly, L Hariram.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Circassia s—17 bales twist The Elphinstone Mill; 73 bales twist K Nixon and Co; 14 bales twist, The Coronation Mills Co; 286 bales twist Greaves Cotton and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—28 bales wool, M J Joomachoy and Co; 2 pots rose oil, M Jafferbhay; 20 cases bristles, J A Begbie and Co; 33 bales hides, W and A Graham and Co; 60 cases bristles, Nissimdiu and Co; 25 cwts deer horns, J M Rohimtoola; 36 bales hides, R M Kooka; 2 bales tail, W and A Graham and Co; 9 bales skins, A H Mahomed and Co; 6 bales skins, H K R O sman; 30 cases ghee, F R Hill and Co; 41 bales skins, R Malobhai.

FOR HULL.

Magdala s—4,000 cwts myrabollams, G Madonji and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Havraise s—500 bales cotton, Prier de Saone and Co; 160 bales hemp J N Kapadia and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Clan Macdougall s—454 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 600 cwts horns, E Mahomed; 2,000 cwts groundnuts, Volkart Bros; 275 bales cotton Bamjee and Co; 220 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 330 bales cotton F F Campbell and Co; 3,150 cwts myrabollams, A Khimjee; 220 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co; 2,000 cwts cottonseed W Shivji and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Clan Cumming s—115 bales cotton G Tejpal and Co, 410 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 55 bales cotton K Gokuldas and Co; 2,858 bales twist J A Begbie and Co; 2,800 cwts mowrassed, D B Petit and Co; 5,163 cwts myrabollams, W Becher; 100 bales hemp, T Purshotam; 100 bales cotton Diwadkar and Co; 250 bales hemp H Govindji; 8,008 cwts mowrassed E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Circassia s—11,170 cwts teaseed 160 cwts mowrassed 999 cwt groundnuts Ralli Brothers; 20 cwts castor T Canji and Co; 300 bales cotton The Bombay Co; 62 bales cotton Ralli Brothers.

FOR GIJON.

Circassia s—100 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Havraise s—490 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 2,000 cwt linseed J A Begbie and Co 985 cwts linseed David Sassoon and Co; 1,000 cwts linseed E D Sassoon and Co; 1,000 linseed C Boggiano and Co.

R Rubattino s—1,075 bales cotton Volkart Bros; 300 bales cotton, Walter Pavri and Co; 48 bales twist, B Gorio and Co; 50 bales hemp G Madhowji and Co; 1,500 cwts Myrabollams, 1,000 cwts Mowrassed Volkart Bros; 15 bales twist, Kharas Brothers 62 cwt oilbanum, Mr Jafferbhoy 12 bales cotton, Mr. Bathna and Co; 1,000 cwts linseed, C Boggiano and Co.

FOR VARNA.

R Rubattino s—17 bales twist, Gorio and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

R Rubattino s—100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers, 200 bales cotton, the Bombay Co; 1,800 cwts, cottonseed C Boggiano and Co; 200 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

FOR LEGHORN.

R Rubattino s—16 bales twist, B Gorio and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Circassia s—150 bales cottonfly N Damji; 50 bales cotton, Sorabjee Framjee and Co.

FOR ANCONA.

R Rubattino s—100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 28 bales twist; B Gorio and Co.

FOR SALONICA.

Bohemia s—2 bales twist; Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR ODESSA.

R Rubattino s—87 cwts gum, M Tokarrey.

FOR TRIESTE.

Bohemia s—6 bales twist, Eugerie Sulzeo and Co; 154 cwts Mother of pearls shells, 75 cwt Olibanum, M Jafferbhoy; 27 bales twist, S Smidt and Co. 250 cwts, Olibanum M Lalji; 170 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR VENICE.

Bohemia s—1,438 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

Bohemia s—81 bales twist, The Rehmani Mills.
R Rubattino s—30 bales twist, The Elphistone Mills.

FOR DEDEAGATCH.

Bohemia s—15 bales twist. The Rehmani Mills.

FOR HONGKONG.

Devanha s—500 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 500 bales cotton, G Tejpal and Co.
Levanzo s—500 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 100 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co; 452 bales twist, Tata Sons and Co; 200 bales twist, Greaves Cotton and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Levanzo s—300 bales twist, C Bhavanidas: 250 bales twist, Tata Sons and Co.
Devanha s—1,500 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co.
Wakamia Maru s—50 bales twist, Tata Sons and Co; 100 bales twist, C Bhavanidas; 300 bales twist, M B Kaisha.

FOR KOBE.

Wakamia Maru s—100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 100 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading Co; 92 bales cotton, Fleming Shaw and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Wakamia Maru s—100 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading Co; 75 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Wakamia Maru s—162 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

FOR MOJI.

Wakamia Maru s—60 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL COMMANDING, B. V. A.
Bombay, March 11.
436 DRILLS.

No 2 Company—
Thursday 12th instant at 9 p m,
Squad Drill at Nesbit Road Head Quarters,

437 E E Co.

The E E Co paraded at 6-30 p m on Wednesday 11th instant at Apollo Bunder and proceed to Middle Ground and Oyster Rock for Electric Light Manning.

438 REGTL. MEETING.

There will be a meeting of the Regimental Committee at the B V A Club on Wednesday next, the 11th instant, at 7 p m.

439 CLASS FIRING.

The British Infantry Range at Colaba will be available for Class Firing on Sunday the 15th instant Firing to commence at 9 a m

CARTER & INTER CO. CUP.

The Competitions for the Carter and Inter Company, Company Challenge Cups will take place at Colaba on Sunday the 29th instant. Firing to commence at 9 a m. Drawing for places at 8-45 a m

R. W. R. PENNINGTON, Capt,
Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP COMMANDING B. V. R.
Bombay, March 11.

102 Detail for the week ending Saturday the 14th instant.
To-day, Wednesday the 11th—"H" Coy Parade on company parade ground at 5 p m
Thursday the 12th—"I", "K" and "M" Cos parade on the Maidan at 4 p m.
103 Rifle Meeting—It is notified for information that the Annual Rifle Meeting will take place at Ghas Kopar from the 15th to 21st instant, commencing each day at 7 a m
Programme can be obtained on application at Head Quarters Entrees close on Friday the 13th instant.
104 Medals—Applications for Volunteer Long Service Medal should reach Adjutant's Office by the 15th instant.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt,
Adjt., B. V. R.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect	Via Turkey Perfect	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Tenerife Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Interrupted	Via Lisbon. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 10th March 1908.

(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts
Turkey	10	9	40 a m	2	38
Teheran	10	1	55 p m	1	4
Suez	10	2	15 p m	0	20

NOTICES.

Haiti (West Indies) notifies that all offices on Landline system are temporarily closed for International traffic (21-1-08).

Telegraph line to Ahvaz (Persia) interrupted until further notice, telegrams for this place should bear the words "Post Bushire" and be charged for according y (29-1-08).

Bhamo Route to China interrupted beyond the Indian frontier between Yungcheng and Tali. (2-3-08).

Deferred Traffic for Burma is still liable delay, all other stations working normal (10-3-08).

Moulmein route to Siam via Kanburi right (10-3-08).

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 m. yesterday give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Deaths.	
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	4	2	
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	8	8	
C Market, Bhobi Talao, Panaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	3	4	
D Kheriwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	1	0	
E Mazagon, Tarkwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Ryculla and 1st Nagpada	15	12	
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	3	2	
G Mahim and Worli	2	1	
Water Division	0	0	
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	
Hospitals	1	1	
Total	37	30	
Total plague deaths to date			142,144
Total deaths from all causes			127
Same date last year	88	75	155

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.

The following table shows the results of the rat campaign:—

MARCH, 10th 1908.

Ward.	Alive.	Dead.	Found Infected.
A	29	52	8
B	78	192	40
C	69	156	48
D	59	51	10
E	65	133	36
F & G	50	1	1
Total to date	350	590	128
Total rats killed			940

The debut in the "Barber of Seville" at Rome of Mlle. Mignon Nevada, daughter of the famous operatic singer, Mme. Emma Nevada, was a memorable event in the musical world. Though only 19 years old, she possesses a light soprano voice of exceptional flexibility and purity of tone. The spontaneity and charm of her acting earned for the beautiful "debutante" an enthusiastic reception alike from the audience and in the Press. It is stated that she will shortly appear with her mother.

HOW TO KEEP COOL

We recommend all who suffer from the heat to add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath or Foot Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a lasting sensation of Coolness, Freshness and Purity. It invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The Cooling effect is Simply Magical.

See that "Condy's Fluid" is on the label. Sold by all Chemists.

Condy's Fluid is guaranteed to contain NO Permanganate of Potash. Condy's, Gosw ll Rd., London, Eng.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, MARCH 9.] [BOMBAY, MARCH 10.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols ...	87 3/8 Ex		1-16
3 do. Rentes	97 1/2		1-4
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	101 3/8	1-8	
3½ do. Govt. Securities ...	83 9/16		1-16
*Bar Silver in London ...	25 1/2		1-8
Do. do. 2 months' hence	25 5/8		1-8
Do. in New York ...	55 3/8		1-8
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25·18		1-2
Do. do. do. Berlin.	20·47 1/4	1/4	
Do. do. do. New York.	4·86 1-4		1/8
Discount Bank of England Rate.	3 1/2	since 5 inst	
Do. Short London Bills,	3	un	chgd
Do. 3 months' sight Indian Bank Bills,			
Do. 6 months' sight	2 7/8	un	chgd
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	3 1/2	un	chgd
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	3 5/8	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	3 3/8	1/8	
Do. 7-day Market Loans	3 1/4	un	chgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1s. 3 3/4 unchgd.
Bills on Calcutta ...Rs. 20,000 at 1s. 3 29/32d.
*Closing tone of Silver:—Dull.

COTTON.

Liverpool:—
Spots ... ... Firm with good business done.
Futures ... ... Quiet but Steady.
East Indian ... ...Quiet.
Manchester ... ... Dull.
Total Sales ... ...10,000 bales
Sold on Speculation and for Export ... 1,000 "
Imports ... ...
Mid-Americans ... ...6·07+07
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... .

Future Delivery prices:—

Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July
5·64	5·66	5·67	5·65
+06	+06	+05	+05
uly-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5·61	5·53	5·42	5·35	5·33
+04		P	P	P

New York:—
Receipts at U. S. Ports ... ...19,000 bales
Do. do. last year ... ...34,000 "
Exports to Great Britain ... ... 1,000 "
Do. to Continent ... ...15,000 "
Spot Cotton—11·25+10
Futures—Month of May, 10·75+14 } Advanced on improved financial condition & Wall Street demand and to favorable cables.
Do. Do. July 10·51+15 }

New Orleans:—
Spot Cotton—11 1/8 unchgd.
Futures—Month of May 10·74+ 8
Do do July 10·67+10
Closing tone of futures—Steady.

LONDON, MARCH 9.
NEILL BRO.'S REPORTS.
Crop 11,600,000
Consumption... 12,350,000

WHEAT.

Choice White Karachi, C. I. F.—36 3/4—May-June London—Sellers—Canal.
F. A. Q. Red Karachi, C. I. F.—36 1/4—May-June London—Sellers—Canal.
Tone of Wheat—Dull.
Wheat afloat for U. K. Qrs. 4,330,000.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed—
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 per cent. ex-ship 57/ April-May—Antwerp—Sellers—Canal.
Brown Cawnpore 52 1/4 April-May—Antwerp—sellers—Canal.
Tone of Rapeseed—Dull.
Linseed:—
Tone of Linseed—Quiet.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee:—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality), 6 3/16—unchgd.
Sugar:—
German granulated Sugar, double bags, C. and F. India, 12/3
Months of Shipment—May-August.—Sellers.
Tone of Sugar—Firm.
Rubber:—
Para Rubber 3/3.—Value.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value	From	Vessel.	Importer.
10 Boxes Sovs ...	Rs. 7,50,000	Freemantle	Devanha	National Bank
4 Boxes Rs	8,000	Bahrein	Dwarka	Hongkong Bank
7 Bundles Rs ..	13,000	Linga		
3 Bundles Sovs	300	Bahrein	Bulimba	Suleman Joosa
Rupees	5,700			

BOMBAY MARKETS.

TUESDAY EVENING.] [10TH MARCH, 1908.

FINANCIAL.

Money:—
Borrowers for two months at 5½ per cent. per annum.

Exchange:—
The market opened steady at 1s. 3¾d. T. T. and 1s. 3 29/32d. on demand, and several Banks were willing to buy at 1s. 4 3/32d. 3 months' sight. There has not been much business doing and owing to the scarcity of bills there is practically no support to the market. On the other hand there are few buyers of Bank paper. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote:—

T. T. on London	...	1s. 3 7/8d.
Demand Draft	...	1s. 3 29/32d.
Credits—3 months' sight	...	1s. 4 3/32d. to 1/8d.
Do. 6 months' sight	...	1s. 4 7-32d.
Do. 2 months' sight—France		169
Do. 3 months' sight—Marks		138
Hongkong—30 days' sight ...		140
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...		151
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...		187 1/2

Government Paper.
The market opened steady to-day at 95¼ ready and 95½ for the settlement. Very little business has been done but the market closes with small buyers. Calcutta rates are advised as 95 11/16 ready and 95 13/16 for delivery forward in a month.

We quote:—

Cash	...	Rs. 95-10
1st Settlement	...	" 95-12

Bullion:—
Bar silver closed ¼ down in London on Monday at 25¼ ready and 25½ for delivery forward in two months. New York also was ¼ lower at 55½. Locally the market opened at 66 1/16 ex-duty and for ready delivery closes unchanged. Forward rates close about ¼ up as noted below. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	6	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	5	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	2	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	3	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	2	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	66	1	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	65	5	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	65	5	0

COTTON.

Market Report:—
The market opened quiet but steady, Good Broach being quoted Rs. 268½. Later in the day prices for Good Broach gave way owing to rather free selling for settlements, and the rate touched Rs. 266 but closes as under. In other descriptions there is little or nothing doing and rates are slightly easier.

There was a slight improvement in the demand for ready cotton by shippers, but Mills were quite and the turnover was only moderate.

QUOTATIONS:—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	276	March
Good M. G. Broach ...	267	"
Fine M. G. Nagpur Kampti	221	"
Fine M. G. Damangaum Pulgaon	213	"
Fine M. G. Khangaum Akola	211	"
Fine M. G. Amraoti ...	211	"
Fine M. G. Muttia ...	201	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	196	"
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	202	"
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	185/6	"
F. G. H. G. Bengals ...	175	"
Good Westerns ...	231	May
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	250	"

Liverpool Opener:—
Opening Tone... ... ... Steady.
Estimated Sales ... ... 10,000 bales.
Total Imports ... ... 23,000 "

Future Delivery Prices:—

M.-A.	A.-M.	M.-J.	J.-J.	J.-A.
5·68	5·69	5·70	5·68	5·65
+04	+03	+03	+03	+01
A.-S.	S.-O.	O.-N.	N.-D.	
5·56	5·45 (?)	5·38 (?)	5·36 (?)	
+03	+03	+03	+03	

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed:—
The market is steadier with a better enquiry and we quote:—

Ready	Rs.	8 1 0	R. T.
April-May	"	8 9 0	R. T.

Rapeseed:—
The market is quiet but steady with little doing We quote:—

Brown Cawnpore, Apl.-May	Rs.	9 7 0	R. T.
" Delhi	"	9 8 6	R. T.
Yellow Gujerat	"	10 0 0	B. T.

Gingellyseed:—
The market is steadier with a small business doing. We quote:—

Muggy	"	54 0 0	
Yellow Hinganghat ...	"	56 0 0	

Poppyseed:—
April-May... ... ... Rs. 10 14 6 R. T.
Tone—Steady.

Castorseed:—
Ready ... ... Rs. 30 8 0
April May ... ... " 31 8 0
Tone—Quiet but steady.

Cottonseed:—
Rs. 24 8 0
Tone—Quiet but steady.

Mowraseed:—
Rs. 5 3 0
Tone—Quiet.

Groundnuts—
Rs. 44 0 0
Tone—Steady.

Wheat:—
The market is firmer and we quote:—
White Delhi, Apl.-May ... Rs. 6 0 0 R. T.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks:—

Bombay	1,370	
India	60	
Indian Specie Bank	50 1/2	
Mills:—		
David	388 3/4	
Kohinoor	732 1/2	
Maneckji Petit	3,290	
Standard	1,150	
Miscellaneous:—		
Bombay Steam Nav. Pref. ...	270	
Central India Mining	430	
Colaba Land and Mill... ...	1,022 1/2	
Marcks and Co, ...	129	
Railways:—		
Ahmedabad-Prantej	570	
Amritsar-Patti	115	
Tapti-Valley	427 1/2	

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 48 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday:—

Cotton	12,893 bales
Wheat	2,665 cwts.
Linseed	796 "
Rapeseed	683 "
Gingellyseed	4,262 "
Poppyseed	nil
Groundnuts	274 "
Castorseed	9,920 "
Rice	5,450 "
Myrabollams	4,637 "
Cottonseed	17,037 "
Mowrassed	204 "
Gram	2,701
Joowar	923 "
Maize	53 "

THE KOHINOOR MILLS COMPANY.

The following is the Directors' Report to the shareholders of the Kohinoor Mills Company, Limited:—In submitting their report and statement of accounts for the year ending 31st December 1907, your directors trust you will consider the result, although not equal to that of the previous year, quite satisfactory.

The year's working shows a profit of Rs. 5,36,414-2-10 including the balance of Rs. 1,255-9-10 brought forward from the last year. After deducting the Agent's Commission and Rs. 80,000 paid as "ad interim" dividend for the first six months, there remains a balance of Rs. 3,93,898-5-4 which your directors propose disposing of as follows:—To dividend of Rs. 25 per share, free of income tax, for the past six months, making 10 per cent. for the year Rs. 80,000 to depreciation of machinery and building Rs. 1,00,000 to equalisation of dividend account Rs. 40,000 to reserve fund account 1,60,000 to bonus to mill staff Rs. 5,000 carried forward to next year's account Rs. 8,898-5-4, total Rs. 3,93,898-5-4. With the above Rs. 1,00,000 transferred to the depreciation accounts those accounts will stand at Rs. 8,55,000 which just equals 5 per cent. depreciation on machinery and 2 1-2 per cent. depreciation on buildings since your Mill was started. With the above Rs. 1,60,000 transferred to the reserve fund, that account will stand Rs. 6,60,000. With regard to the proposal to set aside Rs. 40,000 for the Equilisation of Dividends, your directors have made it in view of the fact that the outlook for Spinning Mills during the present year is not at all favourable and they think it advisable, in order to maintain the Dividend at its present level, to put aside this sum to be available if required. For the same reason, they have decided to put in Looms at once and the order has been placed with Messrs. William Dickinson & Sons for 700 Looms and the necessary preparatory machinery, the cost of which will be met from the Reserve Fund. Your Directors trust that these Looms will be ready by the end of the year. As it was thought advisable to put Humidifiers into the card room on the ground floor, your directors have purchased 21 Vortex Humidifiers which are now in course of erection. The following machine was bought and erected during the past year and is working satisfactorily:—One second-hand Baling Press. The Profits and fixed charges for 1908 have been insured for £ 18,000 at Lloyds. Your mill and stocks of cotton and yarn have been insured against Fire for Rs. 18,02,061 and your machinery for £ 125,884. Mr. H. A. H. Payne, who retires by rotation from Board of Directors, offers himself for re-election.

IT TKES PURE RICH RED BLOOD

COURSING THROUGH YOUR VEINS

to face the Winter's Cold Successfully,

Every one needs to have their blood thoroughly cleansed and in good condition at the approach of winter, so we recommend to all

PROF. JAMES'

ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS

As the greatest of tissue builders and rich-red-blood making tonics. It is the best general system tonic and rebuilder we have ever sold and we daily recommend it to all who are in the least run down, thin, tired out and appetite gone. If you think you need a vacation and a rest and can't take one, don't get blue and depressed, take Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls and you will be surprised how soon you will pick up.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of courage, strength and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increase wonderfully, bowels becomes regular, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored. Price, Rs. 2 per bottle of 40 Pills. V. P. P. Extra.

Can be had of all Medicine Dealers. See that you get the genuine and don't accept substitute. If you find any difficulty in getting from your dealer, please send your order to THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL Co. 156G Market Bombay, No.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

GRANGE—February, 7, at Ferozepore, the wife of Bde. Grange of a son.

H. T. BINKS,

UNDERTAKER AND MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

DHANAMAL CHELLARAM,

62-64, MEDOWS ST., FORT, BOMBAY.

A LARGE Assortment of JEWELLERY, SILVER-WARE, JAPANESE SILKS, CHINESE SILKS—FLOWERED and EMBROIDERED; CREPES—EMBROIDERED; SILK DRESSES and BLOUSES—EMBROIDERED
Always in Stock.
JAPANESE, CHINESE, EGYPTIAN, and PERSIAN CURIO SITIES displayed to large Variety.

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RED CLOVER BLOOD MIXTURE

A Compound Elixir of Trifolium with Iodide of Potassium.

Better than Sarsaparilla. A course of this Medicine makes the Blood pure, the Skin clear, and tones up the whole system.

Rs. 1-4 per bottle.

CHIRETTONES.

MADE from the active principle of the Indian Chiratta Plant. This principle has only been isolated by D. S. KEMP, F. C. S., and is acknowledged by the profession to be in the first rank as a cure for Fevers. As a general Tonic and promoter of appetite it is unrivalled.

Per Box of 100 tablets Re. 1.

The above are prepared only by

Kempy & Co

THE CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 51m.; Sun sets, 6h. 48m.; High water, 4-50-m., 8-8a.; Low water, 0-1m., 11-47a.
Chamber of Commerce, balloting for a representative Improvement Trustee, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p.m.
New City of Bombay Manufacturing Company, 42-48 Church Gate Street, 4-15 p.m.
Decentralisation Commission, Secretariat, 10-30 a.m.
Phœnix Mills, 49 51 Apollo Street, 2-30 p.m.
Textile Manufacturing Company, "Bella Vista", Cumballa Hill, 10 a.m.
Gaiety Theatre, Musical Comedy Company, 9-30 p. m.
Wilson Philological Lecture, University Library, 5-45 p.m.
Admiral Fremantle's lecture on the "Maritime Defence of India," Wilson College, 6-30 p.m.
Skating Rink, Esplanade, 9-30 p.m.
The Royal Bioscope, Esplanade, 7 p.m. and 9-30 p. m.
Bombay Art Society's Exhibition, Town Hall, 8-30 a. m. to 8 p. m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Mar. 10th, First Quarter, 3h. 12·1m. a.m.; Mar. 18th, Full Moon, 7h. 58·5m. a.m.; Mar. 25th, Last Quarter, 6h. 1·6m. p.m.; Mar. 1st, in Perigee, 6h. a.m.; Mar 13th, in Apogee, 9h. a.m. Mar. 29th, in Perigee, 8h. a.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Thursday, March 12.—Organ Recital, St. Andrew's Church, 6-30 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 50m. Sun sets, 6h. 48m. High water, 6-42m., 9-18a. Low water, 2-8m., 1-15a.
Friday, March 13.—Sun rises, 6h. 49m.; Sun sets, 6h. 48m. High water, 8-33m., 10-1a. Low water, 3-17m., 2-25a.
Saturday, March 14.—Mr. Justice Beaman's lecture on Religion, Students' Brotherhood, Prathana

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"LALIMLI" FABRICS

are Guaranteed to be Manufactured from the

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REGISTERED CAPITAL.....Rs. 2,00,00 000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Rs 1 50,00.000

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BRANCHES: LONDON, CALCUTTA, KARACHI, SURAT, POONA, AHMEDABAD, BHAVNAGAR, SHIKARPORE.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and 2 per cent. Interest is allowed on amounts of Rs. 200 and upwards.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

INTEREST, at the rate of 4½ per cent., is allowed on Fixed Deposits for twelve months certain

RATES of INTEREST for shorter periods may be ascertained at the Bank's Office.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

ACCOUNTS are opened in the Savings Bank and Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, &c.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, and Cash Credits are given, on terms arranged, upon approved Security.

SHARES and GOVERNMENT PAPER are received for safe Custody and Interest is recovered upon them.

Particulars may be ascertained on application

CHOONILAL DHARAMDAS SARAIYA, *Managing Director.*

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BRITISH & CONTINENTAL STEEL BEAMS,

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CLOISONNE GLASS for Windows, Lantern and Skylights.

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AS A TRIAL.

THE best in the market. Our CIGARS are manufactured from the Finest BURMA TOBACCO LEAVES, and we guarantee our qualities to give perfect satisfaction. A trial will amply testify our assertions. Special terms to large Dealers, Hotels and Clubs. Nos. 1 to 5, Rs. 3, 2-8, 2, 1-8, and 1 per 100 Cigars net Cash, or V.P.P. Postage and packing extra.

Terms moderate.

APPLY—HEAD OFFICE, RANGOON

NOTICE

MRS. JAMES LEASK (formerly of Bombay) having REMOVED from Edinburgh to "Elmswood," 52, Crystal Palace Park Road Sydenham, London, S. E., will be glad to TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE of and Superintend the Education of CHILDREN whose parents are in India and abroad For Particulars apply *Bombay Gazette* Office

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SOLE AGENTS:

MARCKS & CO., Ltd., *BOMBAY AND POONA.*

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 11, 1908

THREE INDIAN REFORMERS.

As one of the most important objects of the Royal Commission of Decentralisation is the discovery of the causes of unrest and the means whereby they may be remedied, the evidence recorded at the last two sittings is worthy of especial notice. The testimony of men of such widely different schools of thought and interest as the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale, Mr. Rafiuddin Ahmad and Mr. Tilak,—men who represent the views of large sections of the community, and were not merely ventilating their personal opinions,—cannot but have weight with the Commission. Their observations may be commended to the perusal of all true friends of India and the Indians, for they indicated how—to their minds—rulers and ruled might be more closely brought together. It is a generally recognised fact that the gulf which separates them has widened, though undoubtedly serious and earnest efforts have been made to bridge it by enlightened men and women on both sides. Mr. Rafiuddin, who spoke for the All-India Moslem League, expressed himself in the plainest language perhaps, for the community to which he belongs has, rightly or wrongly, a smaller share of the prizes of life than any other. Government and its representatives, or the system of Government, is responsible for most of the grievances which Indians of all sects complain of and which make for disaffection—according to these three witnesses. Mr. Gokhale protests against the bureaucracy, against petty despotism. But he would not give India entirely to the Indians. In all important provinces he would have a Governor, appointed from England—"a fresh mind, trained in the free atmosphere of English public life"—and he would have a Legislative Council for each, for discussion of the Budgets, as "some sort of control on behalf of the taxpayers in the province itself, and no interference in the matter of detail from the Government of India. In the administration of districts he would have decentralisation accompanied by measures for a larger association of popular representatives with the work. The people require more prompt government and more of it, so to say, on the spot." We believe Mr. Gokhale did not misrepresent popular feeling when he declared that the time has gone by when the Collector can hope to exercise, and with beneficial results, a kind of paternal authority over his district. But with regard to his suggestion to give the taluka boards as much greater powers as he would like, to entertain joint establishments and generally to manage their own affairs without outside interference, we are inclined to think that experience would prove its adoption a failure. The secrecy, the bureaucratic character and departmental delays of the present procedure may be very vexatious and call for improvement, but probably Mr. Gokhale asked for more than he expected to get, in the hope of making the best possible bargain.

Mr. Rafiuddin Ahmad's evidence, in places, might almost have been penned by an Irish Nationalist, it is so full of grievances. Still it is full of practical suggestions, for he did not go the length of saying that the present state of affairs jeopardises the peace of the Empire. He simply sought more of the loaves and fishes for his own community. Mr. Rafiuddin looks for brighter days when the lion shall lie down with the lamb, and is anxious for their dawn at the earliest possible moment. He is of opinion that where there are large institutions of a semi-public character, such as clubs, that deny entrance to men who, but for their nationality, would be fully eligible for membership that nothing in the shape of official patronage should be extended to them. Of course, he added, "it would be ridiculous for me to suggest that officials should be debarred from membership, but it might be wisdom to suggest that it is desirable that they should take no prominent part in the organisation or administration of such institutions and they should encourage as far as possible institutions of a cosmopolitan character. The free exchange of views and opinions which can take place under the conditions of club life would be invaluable to the promotion of good will and perfect understanding. Our opinions of each other are often biassed by pure ignorance. Mahomedans, Rajputs and other aristocratic and martial races feel the social exclusion most bitterly. And every England-returned Indian resents it because he compares Englishmen at home with Englishmen in India to the discredit of the latter." Mr. Rafiuddin was not possibly aware that he has sympathisers in high places, but he forgets that in this country the English population is so small that it is practically one family, and that to introduce those "who but for their nationality would be fully eligible for membership," would amount to pretty much the same thing as introducing an Englishman into the Zenana, for "but for his nationality" the Englishman might be quite eligible for membership of the Mahomedan family circle. These are points on which both sides are sensitive; how sensitive has been only recently manifested. But in Bombay, for example, there is the Orient Club where British and Hindu, Mahomedan and Parsi, official and non-official meet on equal terms of membership and have all the opportunities for interchange of opinion that Mr. Rafiuddin desires. And as for dinners, to which he attaches so much importance, one of the most popular forms of entertainment in this city is, and has for some time been, a dinner-party at which Britishers, Mahomedans and Parsees—all but orthodox Hindus—sit side by side, consuming the same dishes, prepared by the same cook. British and Parsi ladies are of the party, but never a Mahomedan or a Hindu. The emancipation of the woman must come before the dawn of the day Mr. Rafiuddin hopes for. Does the England-returned Indian ever give a thought to this? Does he ever compare the Englishmen of his acquaintance at home, with the Mahomedan woman in India, whom we do not even see?

Mr. Tilak boldly asserted that no amount of decentralisation by itself can restore that cordiality between officers and the people which existed in the earlier days of British rule as a necessity of those times, and though the present officers may by nature be as sympathetic as their predecessors, it it is not possible to expect from them the same respect for growing popular opinion as was exhibited by their predecessors in other days. Pray why? The right hand of the Englishman, official or otherwise, is extended towards the hand of any man, if it meets half way. There is no change in the nature of the Britisher. Is not the degeneracy Mr. Tilak laments, rather the fault of the new generation of Indian who has forgotten what his father always remembered? Is it not that the new generation looks only at one side of the credit and debit account. Mr. Tilak thinks the only way to restore good relations between the officers and the people at present is to create by law the necessity of consulting the people or their leaders, whom the old officials consulted or whose advice they practically followed, as a matter of policy in earlier unsettled times. This means transfer of authority and power, not from official to official but from official to the people and that, too, in an ungrudging spirit. "The leaders of the people", he thinks, "feel that matters concerning public welfare are decided by officials in consultation with them. The officers did it in earlier days as a matter of necessity, and the necessity which was the result of circumstances in those days must, if we want the same relations to continue, be now created by laws granting the rights of self-government to the people, and thus giving to their opinion and wishes a duly recognised place in the affairs of the State". And again, "English education has created new aspirations and ideals amongst the people; and so long as these national aspirations remain unsatisfied, it is useless to expect that the hiatus between the officers and the people could be removed by any scheme of official decentralisation, whatever its other effects may be. It is no remedy,—not even palliative,—against the evil complained of, nor was it ever put forward by the people or their leaders. The fluctuating wave of decentralisation may infuse more or less life in the individual members of the bureaucracy, but it cannot remove the growing estrangement between the the rulers and the ruled, unless and until the people are allowed more and more effective voice in the management of their own affairs in an ever expansive spirit of wise liberalism and wide sympathy, aiming at raising India to the level of the governing country." Mr. Tilak demands nothing more than the Secretary of State has declared to be the policy of Government and what successive Viceroys have declared to be the aim of the British administration in India. The point upon which counsels divide is the time. Government has promised us a step forward—one step, not several leaps,—at a time. And the promise will be fulfilled; but we doubt if all Mr. Tilak desires will be granted as the result of the recommendations of the present Commission.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

* Postal letters and covers should be addressed BOX 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

THE TRAINING OF VOLUNTEERS IN INDIA.

We should like to see the training of our Volunteer force, in this country, carried out on more practical lines. This could be accomplished without either increasing their voluntary labours or encroaching on their hours for leisure and recreation, by turning to a more profitable use the time now devoted to training which, being necessarily limited, is therefore all the more valuable. As volunteers exist for a special purpose they should be specially trained accordingly. When called out for service their rôle would be to afford protection to the peaceful inhabitants in an area of a generally disaffected population, and as it is improbable that the aid of regular troops would be available, this duty would have to be left entirely to the volunteers to carry out. In some districts the volunteers residing therein are scattered over a large area of country in small groups, and, in places, a solitary individual in his own garrison. We must believe that all corps have some scheme of collecting these groups into larger ones and ultimately into garrisons and defensive posts. But the matter, however, with which we are chiefly concerned is a more practical training of the Force and which, we believe, if carried out would make the drills and exercises more interesting than they may be at present, at the same time impressing more particularly on the volunteer soldier the great responsibilities of his position in time of emergency. The present desire to create mounted companies in infantry battalions is, we think, to be deprecated; for the reason that the foot companies are thereby deprived of some of their best material. On the other hand, slowly moving convoys would require mounted men for their protection. As a very large proportion of volunteers in this country can ride, scouting duties might become a part of the training for those who possess horses. Every man should be capable of sending and receiving a message in the semaphore method of signalling. A knowledge of this would be indispensable for keeping up communication with detached or isolated posts or buildings, as well as with scouts. No less indispensable is the enciphering and deciphering of messages, proficiency in which can be acquired with little labour. Special instruction in the defence of posts would, we venture to think, be of more practical use than the impossible attacks upon still more impossible positions so often witnessed at the annual inspection of Volunteer corps, as a display of results of the past year's labours. Further, practical instruction should be imparted in the demolition of buildings and all structures that might be an obstacle to defence and an advantage to attack. We are aware that these are but a very few of the many practical suggestions that might be made. We should like to see them with many additional ones embodied in the form of a useful and practical manual especially for volunteers. There are many keen soldiers amongst our volunteers, capable of compiling such a work which, of course, should be "By Authority" as are other military handbooks. In respect of a special training, the Railway corps are perhaps better off than others, since the daily occupation of most of the members is carried out within the same limits as their operations would probably take place should they be called out for service. In conclusion we would suggest that the staff of the Inspector-General of Volunteers might be usefully increased by the addition of two assistants not below the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel; for, but a very cursory glance at the map of India will show the impossibility of one inspecting officer being able to carry out the work to the satisfaction of himself or the Volunteer forces in India. In these strenuous days the Brigade Commanders in whose districts Volunteer corps may be located have but little time to spare from that which must be devoted to the training of their regular battalions.

FEMALE EDUCATION IN MADRAS.

RECENTLY we treated generally with education in Madras during the quinquennium just ended, but special attention may well be paid to the progress of female education. In five years the number of girls at school rose from 130,482 to 164,706, an increase of twenty-six per cent. and it may be mentioned that this percentage is greater than that in the case of boys. These figures include Europeans and Native Christians, both keen school supporting communities, and it is somewhat extraordinary to find that more girls are being educated in girls' schools than in boys. But while this may do little harm in the two cases named, it must be a serious stumbling block in the way of progress in Mahomedan and Hindu education, for it means that the school career of a girl of either community who attends a mixed school, must necessarily be short, and on looking at the figures for higher secondary education it is found that there is no Mahomedan girl, while the number of Hindu girls is described by the Director as "trifling." It is only in the lowest stage of instruction, that of the first four or five years, that the number of girls at school bears any appreciable proportion to the population of school age. More than seven eighths of all the girls at school are in this lowest stage and, more serious still, one half of these, or 40 per cent. of the whole 164,000, are in the lowest class of all, the infant class. The number of girls returned as in the first year of their education in 1905-06 was 61,126. In the following year these girls should be in the second year's class, but in the returns for 1906-07, instead of 61,000 we find only 31,000, that is, 30,000 girls had discontinued their studies at the end of one year. In other words, one half of the whole number of Hindu and Mahomedan girls sent to school complete their education in the infant class. The Director frankly owns that the possibilities of such a system as that followed by the parents is unlikely to be productive of good. The rapidity," he says, "with which the numbers diminish from the first to the second and from the second to the third school year seems to indicate that to some extent the infant classes are regarded more as a creche where children, too young to be of use for household or other duties, may be placed out of the parents' way for a portion of the day, rather than as a place where a beginning may be made in their education. However, this limited function of the schools is not to be despised." The "Madras Mail" sums up the situation under three heads: first, that one half the Hindu and Mahomedan girls "under instruction" are infants sent to school for a few months in order that their parents may be relieved of the care of them during the day time; (2) that of those who are sent to school after their first year three out of every four simply pass through what was known under the old classification as the Lower Primary stage, and (3) that with very few exceptions indeed, the rest only study for one year more. One other point may be added. As far as one can see the Madras Department is beginning to regard special efforts to foster female education as hopeless. Formerly larger grants were given to girls' schools than to boys' but now the two are on an equality in this respect and the change has not been for the better. The Director, however, states that he is prepared to revert to the old system if necessary and a case would seem to have been made out, on his own showing, for so doing.

THE FAMINE.

THE weekly report on famine is very little different from its predecessors The total on relief now is 1,388,818, an increase of 112,778, and with the exception of the Punjab the increase is general. The worst district is still the United Provinces which has added another 90,933 persons to its relief list, making the total 1,206,893 not including 13,042 persons on works and 4,018 on gratuitous relief on the estates of the Maharaja of Balrampur. Throughout the province relief operations continue to expand and famine has been declared in two new districts so that there are now aided works in twenty-three districts. In the Central India States an increase of 17,878 brings the local total to 148,672, while in Bombay a small increase of 59 brings the total to 1,418, to which number has to be added 90 persons relieved on Forest works in West Khandesh, which is double the number reported last week.

THE Maharaja of Cooch Behar intends spending the coming summer in Europe.

THE cold has again started in Bhavnagar since yesterday; the temperature has fallen to 59 degrees.

THE Austrian Lloyd's s.s. "Koerber," from Bombay, arrived at Suez on the morning of the 10th instant.

THE German East Africa Line steamer "Kaiser" left Zanzibar for Bombay on the 9th instant, via Lamu, Mombasa and Seychelles.

MESSRS. DHARAMSEY AND GOCULDAS beg to intimate that owing to the accident to Sir Lawrence Jenkins, the Afternoon Entertainment fixed for the 12th instant has had to be abandoned.

THE Port Commissioners at Calcutta have sanctioned estimates for reclaiming a portion of the Shalimar foreshore, for a large coal depot for the Bengal Nagpur Railway.

BEPIN CHANDRA PAL was released at Buxar on the 9th instant, and a reception given him at Calcutta the following evening. There were a few illuminations in part of the native quarter of Calcutta on the night of his release.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL FERRY, I.M.S., left Lahore by the Calcutta Mail of the 9th instant and had a great send off from the students and Medical College officials, who thronged the platform to bid the Principal farewell, and to wish him Godspeed.

THE Mysore dividend of 5s., which is 6d. less than a year ago, slightly lowered the market quotation, says the "Mining World" of the 18th February. "It is not fully appreciated that the Directors, with clenched teeth, have determined not merely to have their magnificent ore reserves which, for many years, did duty wholly and solely in that capacity, but also to have a solid cash reserve. The position of the mine would have warranted the payment of the former dividend, and even more, as the forthcoming Report will show, but the Directors' policy is double-barrelled—ore reserve and cash reserve."

THE Goverment of Madras have sanctioned, with effect from the 1st October, 1907, compensation for dearness of food at the rate of Rs. 1-8-0 per mensem to all whole-time servants of Government on Civil establishment in the Madras city, whose pay does not exceed Rs. 16 per mensem, or in the case of officers required to keep a horse, Rs. 25 per mensem. In the case of officers whose pay is less than Rs. 5 per mensem, the allowance will be increased so as to bring the aggregate monthly pay and compensation allowance to Rs. 6 8-0 per mensem. The Board of Revenue is requested to report before the end of this month as to the necessity or otherwise of the continuance of the grant of compensation.

OUR BERLIN LETTER

THE GERMAN COLONIAL AND OVERSEAS BANK.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BERLIN, FEBRUARY 21.

During the last four years the number of German Banking institutions in overseas countries jumped from 6 to 15 and that of their branches from 32 to 100. Only to some extent this expansion goes back to the recent economic progress of the German colonies. It is true that we now find three new banks in German Africa: the German-West-African Bank, the German Africa Bank and the German East-African Bank. But the great majority of new establisments of German Banks and new agencies abroad took place in America, Eastern Asia and the Nearer East and had for its aim the furtherance of trade connections between these foreign countries and Germany.

The necessity of cheapening the money transfers for German Merchants and Industrials in their dealings with distant countries was already pointed out by the far-seeing George von Siemens, when he founded the German Bank in 1870. The calculation was easy enough. If e. g. the trade between Germany and Chile amounted to 3 million Lstr, in 1880, it was proved that not less than 2,500 Lstr. or 1-120 of the whole gross value was lost in commissions and fees simply because all drafts had to be made payable in London. As the margin of profit is already very narrow in modern wholesale dealings, it was found a grievance that the intermediate station of the money settlement should absorb nearly one per cent. of the gross value. Things have improved since 1880. The Austrian Ministry of Finance caculated, that in 1906 the whole amount of drafts on London on behalf of continental money transactions with oversea countries reached 300 million Lstr. and that the London Banks cleared by way of commissions and other fees 250,000 Lstr. i. e. 1/1200 or only one-tenth of the percentage of former days. This saving is principally due to the Oversea Banks and their London Agencies and Connections.

Much more important is, however, the direct support of German Trade and Industry by the German Overseas Banks. The German Banks and Agencies abroad are often in a position to call attention to good opportunities of investment, to forthcoming invitations of tenders for government orders, to new loans issued under favourable conditions. They take not only the lead but offer even an insurance against risks connected with the fluctuations of the rates of exchange.

Now Germany enjoyed the advantage that her large Banks, especially those of Berlin, vied with each other since 1899 to do what had been neglected or had not met with success in a former period. They were careful to avoid unnecessary collisions with English institutions that were in the field before them as they had pleasant business connections with many of them. As an instance we mention only the agreement of the founders of the German Asiatic Bank with the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation, when the second Chinese Loan was issued.

The "Deutsche Bank" founded the Overseas Bank that is now doing business in Argentinia, Chile, Bolivia, Peru and Uruguay and counts there 22 branches of its own. In 1907 the Mexican Bank for Trade and Industry was another affiliation of the same Institute. By the Disconto-Gesellschaft, the Bank for Chile and Germany and the German-Brasilian Bank were founded. A combination of the leading German Banks started the German Asiatic Bank that has now 15 Branches and Agencies in Estern Asia. Of other German Overseas Banks, the German Oriental Bank, the Palestine Bank, the America Bank and the German-South American Bank may be mentioned. Two of these Institutions, the German East-African Bank and the German Asiatic Bank, have got the privilege of issuing banknotes.

Of course England with her 60 Colonial and Overseas Banks and their 2,000 Agencies is far in advance of Germany and has in some parts of the world e. g. in Australia the field for herself. Nor is it probable that the German expansion will continue at the same pace. For the time the most pressing need has been satisfied. Direct money transfers between Germany and most oversea countries are now possible. German Trade and Industry may get references through German Overseas Banks. The German currency is now sufficiently known in all countries that have important dealings with the Fatherland, and the German money market is applied to whenever a chance offers.

PRUSSIAN GOVERNMENT AND ARCHITECTURE.

The Prussian Home Minister, Baron Moltke, and the Minister for Public Works, Herr Breitenbach, have jointly instructed the provincial and local authorities to help the much needed development of good taste in private architecture. As means for reaching this aim a variety of measures are pointed out. By popular lectures the slumbering sense for beauty is to be awakened in the middle and lower classes. Local boards are to be founded for giving advice to intending builders. Competitions with handsome prices are provided for getting attractive models. Lastly all those who have erected buildings that are pleasant to the eye, harmonious to the surroundings and in harmony with the best local traditions may be rewarded with state help for finishing the building, with honorary prices and with honourable mentioning in the public press.

At the same time both Ministers gave explanations what conditions will have to be fulfilled for gaining public applause by the authorities. In the first place they demand simplicity, naturalness and a practical arrangement according to the purposes of the structure. Embellishments are to be sparingly used; costly ornaments are considered to detract rather from the object in view. Ordinary cottages are recommended to the special attention of the local authorities. The building of the visible walls was called to the attention of the local authorities. The building of the visible walls and the openings for doors and windows in them, good dimensions and harmonic tints will form a test under the most modest circumstances. For more pretentious buildings the Ministers of State lay stress on the principle that faithful adherence to a certain historical style count for nothing by itself. If a traditional style is chosen, it ought to be one that has grown up near the locality. That in a German town the style of the French Renaissance should be imitated, the Ministers declare as just as unaesthetic and unnatural, as though and old Nuremberg house would be copied in Paris. Building material that is found near the spot has a natural claim for predilection; it is to be especially encouraged to use it freely.

A clear distinction is made between rural and suburban buildings. The former are to be as simple in their outward appearance as possible. In the suburbs, however, the advantage of constructing neat little self-containing houses is laid much stress on. The planting of trees is to be considered a most substantial part of the architect's task in suburban constructions.

The whole instruction is carefully adapted to the circumstances of the various parts of the population. That compliance with the aspect of the whole, in which the building stands, is essential to the success of the architect, is repeatedly placed into the foreground.

It will now depend on the good taste and zeal of the local authorities whether a great improvement from an aesthetic point of view will soon be noticeable in the provincial towns and villages of Prussia.

WAGES IN THE UNITED STATES AND GERMANY.

From 1895 to 1907 Germany and the United States had a period of Industrial prosperity. But within these 13 years two periods of rapid progress may be distinguished: a longer one from 1895 to 1900 and a shorter one from 1904 to 1907. Between them there were three years of standstill and even partial adversity. The question is, how the industrial labourers have favoured in these thirteen years. For both countries we have reliable material for answering this question.

In Germany a well-known Compiler of Statistics, Herr Richard Calver who combines Socialistic views with an admirable sense for scientific truth, has arrived at very remarkable results. He found that within the twelve years from 1895 to 1906 the average wages of German Industrial labourers rose by 37 to 38 percents. In the United States the rise in the same period was, according to official statistics only 26 1-3 per cent. But it is necessary to compare this movement with the simultaneous change in the purchasing power of money for those articles that are really consumed by the labouring classes. In Germany there was an enhancement of prices in the retail trade of a little less than 25 per cent; in the United States of 16 3-10 per cents. Therefore the economic condition of the German Industrial labourer was improved by 37—38 minus 25 or 12—13 per cent; that of the American average labourer by about 8 per cent. From these figures the above-mentioned Socialistic statistician derives the conclusion: "It is highly pleasing to find that the difference between the higher standard of wages in the United States and the lower standard in Germany has become somewhat smaller in the course of the last twelve years."

L. ASCH.

MILITARY INTELLEGENCE.

BOMBAY BRIGADE ORDERS.

Wednesday March 11

It is notified for information that the best Officer at Arms, dismounted, at the Assault-at-Arms, was Lieut. Yates, 103rd Mahratta L. I., and not as previously announced.

The undermentioned Officers are qualified in the test specified at Bombay on 2nd March, 1908:

Hindustani—Higher Standard—Part II. 2nd Lieutenant E. Noel, R.G.A. Hindustani—Lower Standard—Part I. Lieut. F. E. Foster, 2nd Connaught Rangers.

The undermentioned Warrant Officer is granted leave for 12 months to proceed out of India, on private affairs, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty.—Sub-Conductor G. W. Fisher, Assistant Barrack Master, M. W. S.

BOMBAY—ARRIVALS, MARCH 10.—Captain Bogle, Corps of Guides, from England.
Lieut. Beadnell, R. A. M. C., from Umballa.
Capt. Channer, 3rd Gurkhas, from Lucknow.
Lieut. Mortimer, R. H. A., from Umballa.
Lieut. Digby, R. H. A., from Lahore.
Lieut. Orton, 39th Garhwalis, from England.
Capt. McConaghy, 25th Cav., from Lahore.
Lieut. Gull, 25th Cav., from Lahore.
Capt. Dunlop, Manch. Regt., from Calicut.
Capt. Preston, 97th Deccan Inf., from England.
Lieut. Montefore, 110th M. L. I., from Ahmednagar.

DEPARTURES.—Lieut. Gover, 121th Pioneers, to London.
Lieut. Hathornthwaite, to London.
Lieut. Hodgkins, A. V. C., to Hyderabad.
Capt. Johnson, R. Warwick. Regt., to England.
Capt. Dunlop, Manch. Regt., to England.
Lieut. Bennett, 3rd Horse, to England.
Capt. Gabbett, 87th Punjabis, to Jhansi.
Capt. Preston, 97th Deccan Inf., to Solarum.
Lieut. Macready, 120th Rajp. Inf. to Baroda.
Capt. Bridges, R. A. M. C., to Bangalore.
Capt. McWaters, 81st Pioneers, to England.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 9.

The following appointments have been approved:—

Major-General Nixon Inspector-General of Cavalry, to command the Meerut Division vice Lieutenant-General Henry.

Major-General Grover to be Inspector-General of Cavalry.

Colonel Chase, Assistant Adjutant General, Quetta Division, to be Colonel on Staff, Fyzabad Brigade, vice Brigadier General Angelo, transferred to Nowshera Brigade.

Colonel J. A. Bell, Indian Army to be Colonel on Staff, Belgaum Brigade.

Colonel Wallace, Assistant Adjutant General, Peshawar Division, to be Colonel on Staff Jubbulpore Brigade.

Major-General Kitson is transferred from the Jubbulpore to Jullunder Brigade.

Brigadier-General Phayre will succeed Major-General Mahon at Sialkot.

Colonel Hogge, 23rd Pioneers, will succeed Colonel Wallace as Assistant Adjutant General Peshawar, and Colonel Rose, 3rd Gurkhas, will succeed Colonel Bell as Assistant Adjutant-General Southern Army.

Colonel Hutchinson, 2nd Gurkhas, is appointed Assistant Adjutant-General, Meerut Division, vice Colonel Tinley vacated.

LUCKNOW, MARCH 10.

General Sir Edward and Lady Locke Elliot, who leave India shortly, were entertained to a farewell dinner last night by the Raja of Mahmudabad who is a great personal friend of the General. The function was attended by the leading Military and Civil residents of Lucknow.

ENTERTAINMENT TO THE CHIEF JUSTICE.

We are glad to learn that Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice of Bombay, who has since the unfortunate accident of Thursday last been under the treatment of Dr. Field, is favourably progressing towards recovery. He will most probably be allowed to leave his room to-day or to-morrow, and will finally bid Bombay farewell by the mail steamer of Saturday next.

We are requested to announce that owing to the regrettable accident to the Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Jenkins, K. C. I. E., the entertainment which was to be given to his Lordship at the Taj Mahal Hotel this afternoon by the members of the legal profession, has been cancelled.

THE GOVERNMENT OCCUPANTS (SIND) ACT.

Bill I of 1908.—A Bill to amend the Government Occupants (Sind) Act, 1899—will be presented at the next meeting of the Legislative Council. The following is the statement of objects and reasons:—

Owing to the frequent changes necessitated in occupancies granted in areas to which the provisions of the Government Occupants (Sind) Act, 1899, have been made applicable, the preparation and maintenance of the register prescribed by section 5 of that Act have in practice been attended with considerable difficulty. The object of this Bill is to replace the register by a sanad, as the authoritative documentary evidence of the grant and of the occupant's title, and also to validate occupancies hitherto granted in certain cases where the formal conditions of the Act regarding registration have not, owing to the difficulty mentioned, been strictly observed. As the registers will in consequence only be maintained for administrative purposes, the provisions relating to them in the Act are no longer necessary, and the Bill accordingly proposes to eliminate them.

DEPARTURE OF THE R. I. M. "DUFFERIN."

THE Royal Indian Marine Steamer "Dufferin" Commander T. A. L. de Bray, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with the 2nd Battalion, Connaught Rangers consisting of 6 officers, 600 men, 17 women, 26 children, 9 followers, and 2 horses, 22nd Company, 3rd Sappers and Miners consisting of 2 officers, 1 British non-commissioned officer, 2 women, and 5 children, native officers, 3 women, and 4 children 169 native non-commissioned officers and men, 9 women, and 9 children, 20 followers and 2 horses. Besides she conveyed details of various Corps, comprising 6 officers, 6 ladies, and 7 children. 61 warrant and non-commissioned officers, and men, 6 women, and 8 children, 1 native clerk, 2 women, 9 children, 4 private followers, and 1 horse. The troops were brought to Bombay yesterday by a special troop train from Poona and were embarked from the Sassoon Dock.

BALANCES held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of the Government in the Presidency Banks and their Branches on the last day of:—February 1906, Rs 16,91, 25,000; February 1907, Rs. 14,76,20,000; and February 1908, Rs. 15,78,05,000.

AUSTRALIA is going to astonish the world with its new issue of stamps. They are to be of such a superlatively artistic character that, according to the Departmental Boards that has been considering the subject it is estimated that £40,000 worth will be sold to philatelists alone during the first year, and after that the sale to the enthusiasts will average £20,000 a year. The stamps, which are to be a world-wide advertisement for the Commonwealth, are to be printed from steel plates, and their designs will illustrate the characteristic features of Australia.

THE KAISER AND THE NAVY.

OFFICIAL STATEMENTS IN PARLIAMENT.

Sir E. Grey Consulted.

LORD ROSEBERY'S GOOD ADVICE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 9.

In the House of Lords, this evening, Lord Tweedmouth said that the Kaiser's letter to him was private and personal, very friendly, and quite informal. He showed it, he said, to Sir E. Grey, who agreed with him that it should be treated as private, and he accordingly replied in a friendly manner and quite informally.

Lord Tweedmouth said that he firmly believed that the course adopted was a good one and calculated to do what we all so much desire to foster, a good understanding between the German Empire and ourselves.

LONDON, MARCH 10.

Mr. Asquith, in the House of Commons, made a similar statement to that of Lord Tweedmouth regarding the Kaiser's letter.

In the House of Lords, Lord Lansdowne supported the non-publication of the letter, and there is a general disposition to regard the incident as closed.

Lord Lansdowne said that he saw nothing more improper in the letter than in a verbal communication from a foreign sovereign to an English Minister abroad.

Lord Rosebery denounced the insane inferences from an impulsive piece of banter, placing us in a supremely ridiculous position. None outside a lunatic asylum in Germany, said his Lordship, would think that the idea entered the Kaiser's head of influencing the British estimates.

Lord Rosebery warned the Anglo-German press to realize its responsibility, and not to lash both nations into a state of soreness, gravely endangering the peace of Europe.

LATER

In the House of Commons after the discussion of the Navy Estimates criticisms of the Kaiser incident generally ran on party lines.

The Conservatives blamed Lord Tweedmouth for indiscretion and dwelt on the German naval programme, while the Liberals abused the "Times."

An article in the "Times" to-day says:—"Lord Rosebery does not speak with knowledge in referring to the Kaiser's letter as 'impulsive banter'. The letter was an elaborate argument intended to lull Lord Tweedmouth to sleep."

The "Times" attacks Germany's attitude at the Hague Conference and says that there has been too much of German indirect diplomacy lately. The Journal hopes that the latest exposure will discourage this system of private influence.

THE "TATSUMARU" IMBROGLIO.

MONSTER MEETING AT CANTON.

China's Rights to be Asserted.

LONDON, MARCH 10.

Reuter telegraphs from Hongkong that a monster meeting held at Canton resolved to resist the release of the "Tatsumaru" and to assert China's sovereign rights.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Proposed Visit to the Kaiser.

LONDON, MARCH 10.

It is understood that the Prince and Princess of Wales will visit the Kaiser a fortnight hence.

TUBERCULOSIS IN THE ARMY.

Support for Civil Sanitoria.

A MENACE TO CIVIL'ANS.

LONDON, MARCH 9.

The Army Committee on Tuberculosis in the Army, recommends reserving a number of beds in Civil Sanitoria at the expense of the Army Fund.

The Committee emphasises that the State is not justified in discharging an infected soldier to become a menace to civilians.

THE BERESFORD-SCOTT INCIDENT.

Disapproval of the Admiralty.

LONDON, MARCH 9

Mr. Lambert, in the House of Commons, replying to a question regarding the Beresford-Scott incident, stated that the Admiralty had directed the Commander-in-Chief to convey to Admiral Scott their disapprobation of his signal.

FIGHTING IN MOROCCO.

Heavy Moorish Losses.

LONDON, MARCH 10.

General D'Amade with two columns of French troops attacked the Moorish tribesmen who were supported by a force under Mulai Hafid, inflicting great losses.

The fighting lasted thirteen hours. The French casualties were slight.

LANCASHIRE COTTON DISPUTE.

Critical Position.

LONDON, MARCH 10.

The position in the Lancashire Weaving is critical and indicates the stoppage of 70,000 looms on March 18th.

Mr. J. D. Nimmo is coming out to take charge of firm of Messrs Duncan Bros. vice Mr. McMorran who is proceeding home.

THE NAVY ESTIMATES.

Discussion in the Commons.

MR. BALFOUR ADVOCATES MORE "DREADNOUGHTS."

BRITAIN'S SUPREMACY TO BE MAINTAINED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 10.

In the House of Commons on the discussion of the Navy Estimates Mr. Balfour blamed the Government for not pushing the works at Rosyth. He urged the construction of ships on the largest scale in view of the German naval programme.

Mr. Edmund Robertson, Secretary to the Admiralty, said that Great Britain, in 1910 would have nine battleships of the "Dreadnough" type and three armoured cruisers of the "Invincible" type as compared with four of the former and two of the latter which Germany would have, while France would have three "Dreadnoughts" and none of the "Invincible" type.

In 1911 Great Britain would have fourteen of these ships compared with twelve which Germany and France combined would then possess.

The House voted the Estimates for effective services.

THE INDIA COUNCIL.

Mr. Gupta Takes his Seat.

LONDON, MARCH 10.

Mr. Gupta had an interview with Mr. Morley yesterday and will take his seat in the Council to-day.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, MARCH 10.

The death is announced of Sir Lepel Griffin, K.C.S.I.

[Sir Lepel Henry Griffin, K.C.S.I., was born in 1840. Entered Bengal Civil Service, 1860; Chief Secretary in Punjab, 1871-80, Political Officer in Afghanistan, 1880; and conducted negotiation between British Government and Amir of Afghanistan, Abdur Rahman, and and proclaimed him, 1880; Resident at Indore, and Agent Governor-General for Central India, 1881-88; Resident at Hyderabad 1888; nominated Envoy Extraordinary to Persia 1885; contested (L. U.) West Nottingham, 1900; Guardian of the East India Association; Chairman Imperial Bank of Persia; Chairman Burmah Ruby Mines. The late Sir Lepel Griffin's Publications are:—: Punjab Chiefs, 1865; The Law of Inheritance to Chiefships, 1869; The Rajas of the Punjab, 1870; The Great Republic, 1884; Famous Monuments of Central India, 1888; Ranjit Singh, 1894; Sir Lepel Griffin edited the "Asiatic Quarterly Review" (with Mr. Dilger).]

THE ULSOOR MURDER CASE.

Implicated Policemen Suspended.

ENQUIRY ORDERED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SALOBE, MARCH 10.

Further enquiry into alleged murder by the Ulsoor gang by drowning boy in a tank was resumed to-day by M.F. Rennie, Sessions Judge.

The prosecution case with the examination to nine witnesses, when they were recorded from the accused. The first [illegible] leading up to the circumstances connected [illegible] murder for which he was being tried, co[illegible] murder of a woman named Lukki, [illegible] previous to the murder for which [illegible]. In regard to this he said that Lutramou[illegible] Subarayalu suspecting the wo[illegible]fidelity, suggested to accused she should be cay with a[illegible]dent him the necessary assistance[illegible]. That conspiracy came to the notice [illegible]-Inspector Venkatasubbiah, of the Ulsoor Division, who interviewed him and the accused and agreed to countenance the murdered the deed was committed outside [illegible]tion and promised he would receive a [illegible]re of the proceeds of the robbery, wherein woman was lured from Ulsoor and [illegible] the City Medical Hall, poisoned, chloroformed her throat cut, the body being thrown [illegible] mill tank, after which they went to Ulsoor with the help of the police constables, by Venkatasubbiah, looted the house of a [illegible]rable quantity of money and jewels, the factor receiving his share. That boy's death [illegible]complished a few weeks later, the same being similarly privy to the deed and [illegible]r their share of the booty. He also alleged [illegible]e Chief Inspector Bartels and Sub-Inspector [illegible]pal Chetty in a less direct manner. They were [illegible] these occurrences.

The second accused somewhat similar statement corroborating [illegible]plice.

The assessors gave [illegible]ion that both the accused were guilty of [illegible]nd robbery and the Judge reserved judgment.

The Sessions will be [illegible]n Thursday for the trial of the Cavalry Rider case. Orders have just been issued [illegible]uthorities placing Sub-Inspectors Handinagubbiah and other policemen, recently [illegible]under suspension pending investigations [illegible]llegations of complicity made against the[illegible].

PROSECUTIONS UNDER PRESS.

Mahomedan Editor in Trouble.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

[illegible], MARCH 10.

One Haidar Raza of Eram fraternity, a Mahomedan and ex-Pleader Philosophy at St. Stephen's Mission [illegible]hi, and Editor and Proprietor of "El Aftab" local weekly, devoted to educating [illegible]m agitation, is being prosecuted by the Commissioner under the Press Act for [illegible] to state the name of Printer and Publisher recent issue of the paper.

Several such omissions have occurred about August last when [illegible]nt received an official warning.

The defendant and [illegible]ceased, were prime leaders in the [illegible]unshi previous to the deportation period [illegible]since.

Obstructionist pro-Boerings are still convened occassionally [illegible]endant in the native city, but do not receive any influential or representati[illegible].

CHARGE OF ATTEMPTING A MURDER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 10.

The Alipore Police Magistrate had before him a case in which [illegible] of Peopalpatty, is charged with [illegible]e brother of his Kitmutagar with a [illegible] bullet also striking a native girl who[illegible]. The man had called for the wages [illegible]er who had been dismissed on a charge [illegible] refused to go away without them. [illegible] tried as a British born subject was on behalf of the accused and the Co[illegible]evidence in support of this to be addu[illegible].

ORTHODOX HINDU DEPUTATION.

The Viceroy's Reply.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH, 10.

The Maharaja of Darbhanga to-day introduced the Deputation from the Bharat Mahamandal to His Excellency the Viceroy.

In reply to the Orthodox Hindu Deputation, the Viceroy said:—

Maharaja and Gentlemen,—I thank you for the address which you have presented to me on behalf of your Association and I am glad to have this opportunity of welcoming to Government House so distinguished a deputation empowered to speak for your great Hindu rulers and territorial magnates and for your leaders in religious learning. I appreciate the earnestness of purpose which has united in a common cause the representatives of orthodox Hindu thought throughout India. I am aware that your institution is a non-political organisation, that its aims are religious and you maintain, and I fully agree with you, that it is from religious foundations that the national character of a people derives its strength and its power of further development. You seek to deepen and to nourish the springs of religious life and your object is a noble one. Words in which you explain to me that in your loyalty to the British Government you are fulfilling the tenets of your faith have deeply impressed me. We have passed through troublous times. It is no use discussing the fact.

LOYAL ORTHODOX HINDUS.

Yet in the face of many difficulties and complicated surroundings the British Government has had good reason to recognise the loyal support of the orthodox Hindu community whom you represent locally. I know the teaching of your Shastras. In a little Hindu textbook which was lately shown to me, I saw it laid down that reverence to the Sovereign, the Head of the State, comes naturally after reverence to God, the representative of whose power, justice and protection he is on earth. If he be a true king, intent on the welfare of his subjects, and here our respective religions meet on common ground, for the Christian scriptures tell us too, to "fear God" and honour the king. Loyalty to the Throne and respect for social order are, I understand, the basis of the work your Association has undertaken. It has already done much for the instruction of the people by spreading its branches throughout the country by supplying teachers by the publication of Sanskrit literature and by the presentation of old manuscript and venerable books and the mainspring of its energy is religion. I am in entire accord with you in recognising that it is to the early inculcation of a loyal, honest and self-sacrificing religious spirit that we must look for the successful upbringing of coming generations.

EDUCATING THE MASSES.

Education is the greatest problem we have to face in India to-day; upon its solution the future of this country largely depends. The dangers of educational maladministration and of the misappropriation of educational advantages stare us in the face. It would seem that, as in many other things in India, we have reached the parting of the ways. Is the intellectual current to flow for good or evil? It is an enormous and ever-increasing power; for the sake of India, for the sake of your sons and daughters we must strive to direct it. We see around us a burning thirst for knowledge. How can we most wholesomely minister to it? I think, if I may say so, the answer to the problem rests largely with yourselves and with Associations such as yours.

You must remember—and it is all important that you should do so—that as far as the Government of India is concerned all state-aided education in this country must be secular. That is an axiom we must accept. In the Indian Empire, there are many religions creeds, and no British Government can too scrupulously observe its religious neutrality. But what I say to you I say to all creeds and to all sects—that it has been and ever will be the pride of the British Raj to hold the balance evenly between them to recognise the honesty of individual beliefs, to respect their sanctity and to safeguard the representation of their interests in the administration of the Empire. But, though I maintain that neutrality in religious questions must always remain an axiom of British administration, I hope I have said enough to you to indicate my hearty sympathy in the efforts of your Association and that without transgressing the principle I have enunciated.

I may perhaps venture to draw your attention to the evident and rapid growth during the last 20 years, of a new factor in educational life possessing, it seems to me, great possibilities in the direction you have so earnestly advocated, in your address. I mean the hostel system.

COLLEGE HOSTELS.

You are, no doubt, acquainted with the report of Sir W. Hunter's Education Commission in 1888. You will find there that the residence of students in college buildings was little known and that, though boarding-houses were attached to some buildings and were on the increase, difficulties were foreseen as to any general adoption of a residential system. Nevertheless the success has since become assured and a Home Department Resolution of 1904 tells us that the returns from the year 1901 to 1902 showed that there were 1,415 hostels with 47,302 boarders connected with colleges and schools which were very largely supported from sources independent of Government, ten lakhs being derived from subscriptions and endowments as against Rs. 1,63,000 from public funds, whilst the subject is further dicussed in connection with religious teaching in a Home Department letter of August 10th, 1906, to the Government of Bengal. I commend these papers to the consideration of your Association as they seem to me to suggest future

FACILITIES FOR SPECIAL RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION,

and, accepting, as I do, the principles of your address, I say frankly that I see immeasurable good to be gained by giving the people of India opportunities for an early grounding in the teaching of their own religious faith. Personally I see no impossibility in denominational hostels, provided always that the Government of India is in no way implicated in their religious control or administration. If any difficulty exists on that point I cannot think it is inseparable but, gentlemen, heartily sharing as I do in your hopes of upliting the religious spirit of your fellow countrymen, may I ask of you something more—Might it not be possible for your Association to exert its influence somewhat outside the confines of the Educational machinery? It is in the child's home that the first seeds of education are sown. Can you do something to assist parental authority? I believe that with the sympathetic feeling which marks the whole tone of your address you may have it in your power to do much to obtain a hold over parents in their homes, and to insist on their instilling into their children those principles of religion and loyalty to Government which your Association has at heart. Remember the effect of example upon young minds, not only the example of parents but of those religious teachers in whose selection you must have so much to say and upon whose purity of life and honesty of purpose the character of their pupils should be so largely moulded.

Maharaja, and gentlemen, I assure you of my complete sympathy with the aims of your Association and I would gladly welcome any opportunity of futhering them.

THE SEALDAH STABBING CASE.

West Indian Grant Convicted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 10.

The Second Presidency Magistrate here to-day sentenced W. Grant, the West Indian, to three months' rigorous imprisonment for stabbing Privates Plant and Hiscocks at Sealdah.

BENGALI STUDENTS FINED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH, 70.

Three Bengali students were fined Rs. 50 each by the Fourth Presidency Magistrate here to-day for assaulting a constable on the 1st instant.

THE COONOOR CASE.

Allegations against Three Officers.

CHARGES FRAMED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COONOOR, MARCH 10.

Further hearing of the case against Second Lieuts. Watts, McCarthy and Wigley, of the 2nd Dorset Regiment, began this afternoon, before Mr. L. E. Buckley, I.C.S., Justice of the Peace, at Ooty.

Col. Bonus, D.S.O., Commanding 2nd the Dorset Regt., deposed that he received a complaint from Watts on the 25th Feb. The gist of the complaint was that on the night of the 17th February Watts sent to the Nilgiri Tonga Company for a carriage, with ten rupees. The carriage was sent. Watts, with his two other comrades, McCarthy and Wigley drove off from the Coonoor Club to Wellington. At Wellington McCarthy and Wigley alighted at their quarters; being a moonlight night and as Watts did not feel sleepy, he drove in the carriage to Coonoor. When it reached the Nigiri Tonga Company's office, the coachman in charge of the carriage wanted Watts to halt at the Tonga Company's office; as he did not do this, the coachman gave Watts three blows. A mob of natives then gathered, who attacked Watts; furthermore Watts was weaponless. He however managed to escape and reported the occurrence to McCarthy and Wigley. Watts, with McCarthy and Wigley, then proceeded to the Nilgiri Tonga stables to find out the assailants; one of the officers was armed with an empty revolver, the rest with coffee sticks. Watts, in his complaint to his Commanding Officer, wanted him to take steps to prosecute Rungiah Gownden, the proprietor of the Nilgiri Tonga stables, in thus having unprovokedly assaulted an officer. Col Bonus then stated, that he saw Watts when he was admitted into Hospital, as an in-patient for the injuries he sustained. As Watts was under the impression that a military enquiry would be held he did not make a report of his assault to the police. When Colonel Bonus met Watts, in hospital, he was too weak.

Mr. F. S. Mullally briefly summed up the case, pointing out that a clear case of house-breaking, mischief and trespass had been brought against Watts, and mischief and trespass against McCarthy and Wigley.

Mr. F. Rowlandson, LL. B., for accused, made an elaborate reply, which extended over six hours. The Solicitor said, the case for the defence was, according to Watts' statement to his officer, that he was assaulted by a coachman of the Nilgiri Tonga Company, whose proprietor, fearing he would get into trouble for this, devised a plot and brought a prosecution against the Officers. There was medical evidence to show that the injuries sustained by Watts at the assault were of a serious kind; as regards McCarthy and Wigley, they went at the request of their comrade to find out the assailants; and the Solicitor asked the Court not to believe the story for the prosecution, that they went to the stables armed with swords, etc. The Solicitor then touched upon the evidence and pointed out various discrepancies.

The Magistrate framed charges of house breaking, mischief and trespass against Watts and against McArthy and Wigley, mischief and trespass.

All the accused pleaded not guilty, and stated their only explanation was the letter to Col. Bonus, the gist of which was given. Watts was granted bail of Rs. 1,000; McCarthy and Wigley, Rs. 250 each.

Mr. Rowlandson moved the Court to try the accused by a jury and to try them separately; these requests were granted.

HINDU SIND SABHA.

Public Demonstration.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, MARCH 10.

A Public meeting held in Holmested Hall Hyderabad, (Sind,) under the auspices of the Hindu Sind Sabha last Sunday, for the purpose of considering the question of insecurity in Sind and means of allaying public alarm, was the largest ever witnessed in that very capacious Hall. Hirand Khemsing B. A., LL. B., Pleader, ex-President of the Hyderabad Municipality, who presided, opened the proceedings with a lucid and appropriate speech, in which he dwelt on the situation and indicated some of the remedies. Seven resolutions were then unanimously carried. The first resolution referred to a sense of insecurity and alarm, engendered in Hyderabad by frequent daring crimes. The second resolution deplored the inordinate delay in sanctioning the Sind Police reform Scheme, and in dealing effectually with the grave insecurity prevalent for years throughout Sind, and caused by numerous and serious crimes, after culminating in regular outbreaks of organised robberies and dacoities, in which swords and guns have been used by large gangs of criminals. The third resolution asked Government to note, while considering the Reform Scheme that the crimes actually committed, far exceeded those mentioned in police reports, as the police did not record many of the offences, while many others were not reported by people, for want of confidence in the police. The fourth resolution attributed the abnormal growth of crime, partly to inadequate, corrupt, and incompetent rank and file, and partly to loose supervision and control. The fifth resolution asked that, pending sanction of the permanant scheme, special temporary arrangements, such as patrolling by armed and mounted police, be made at Hyderabad and at other places where lawlessness was rampant. The sixth resolution was to the effect, that, in view of badmashes being often in possession of deadly weapons, licenses under the Arms Act be more liberally given to Indians. And Police constables and Sub-Inspectors be better equipped and trained in the use of arms. Lastly, it was resolved that a band of Volunteers be organised to co-operate with the police in protecting the city. One remark that frequently occurred in the speeches, was, that the Constabulary was miserably paid, and consisted, therefore, of the riff-raff of the population. The Police Officers were also blamed for not going out at odd hours during the night to see how the Constables were doing their duty. The chairman of the meeting was instructed to send a copy of the resolutions to Government.

BEPIN CHANDRA PAL'S RELEASE.

Public Demonstration of Sympathy.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 10.

There was a mild demonstration of sympathy in connection with the release of Babu Bepin Chandra Pal. A public meeting was held on the South Beach which was largely attended. Mr. Govindarajulu Naidu presided and the following resolutions were passed:—that the Public of Madras, in meeting assembled, place on record its deep sense of appreciation and respect for Babu Bepin Chandra Pal, for his meritorious services which he has rendered to the cause of Nationalism in our Motherland and to the bold stand which he made against bureaucratic oppression; and that a message of welcome be sent to Babu Chandra Pal on his release from incarceration.

RASOOL KHANJI MILL.

Laying of Foundation Stone.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BHAVNAGAR, MARCH 10.

Nabob Rasool Khanji will leave to-morrow, for Veraval, to lay the foundation stone of the Rasool Khanji Mill, by special train, with the Directors and Principal Shareholders, including Europeans, who have come from Bombay. Preparations are being made on a grand scale. After the conclusion of the ceremony, a sumptuous Banquet will be given, at which the Political and Civil Officers will be present. The State Band will attend to enliven the occasion.

THE LIQUOR TRADE IN BOMBAY.

Important Alterations.

The following official statement has been issued relating to the closing of liquor shops and alterations in the regulations for the issuing of licenses for the sale of country spirit in Bombay:—

Out of 294 licenses for the sale of country spirit in force in the town and island of Bombay 91 fall in at the end of the current month. In some cases the license expires owing to the death of the privileged licenses in others owing to the completion of the 9 years term for which it was granted. It has been decided to take advantage of this opportunity to reduce the number of shops in localities in which they are in excess and to redistribute others in conformity with the needs of the population. The Indian Excise Committee of 1905-1906 laid stress upon the need for redistribution of liquor shops in Bombay, pointing out that while the population had shifted liquor shops had remained where they were owing to the difficulties put into the way of their obtaining new sites. In regard to the number of shops that should be allowed the Excise Committee suggested that a local Committee presided over by the Collector and consisting of representatives of the Corporation and of the Police Department should be constituted to fix after enquiry the number of shops required. This suggestion was approved by the Government of India, and has been adopted by the Local Government.

The President of the Corporation was addressed by Government and requested to obtain the assent of the Corporation to the nomination of the Municipal Commissioner and two Municipal Councillors for each ward to serve in turn on the proposed Committee. The Corporation readily assented to the proposal and nominated the following gentlemen as their representatives on the Committee in addition to the Municipal Commissioner. A Ward, Messrs. Wacha and Sukhia; B Ward, Messrs. Jaffer Rahimtoola and Vandekar; C Ward, Messrs. Manmohandas Ranji and Cursetji; D Ward, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna and Mr. Dadachanji; E Ward, Messrs Dhondi and Kazi Kabiruddin; F Ward, Messrs Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim and S. S. Batliwala; G Ward, Messrs Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Karimbhoy Adamji Peerbhoy. The nomination of these gentlemen was communicated to Government by the President in the middle of January and a meeting of the Committee was called forthwith. The Collector of Bombay presided and the Commissioner of Police was present.

FACTS BEFORE THE COMMITTEE.

Unless the reduction of shops was to be hung up for 3 years it was necessary for the Committee to make their recommendations without delay. The licenses were to be sold by auction at the end of February, and the Committee's proposals had to receive the approval of the Commissioner of Abkari and of Government before the date fixed for the auction. Accordingly the Committee decided to make tentative recommendations on the facts put before them. Those facts were as follows:—

(a) The existing scale of country liquor shops in Bombay is 1 to every 3,326 persons, whereas in the early nineties it was 1 to every 2,453 (this improvement being done to an actual reduction in shops from 335 to 294 as well as to increase in population).

(b) In Surat City the scale of country liquor shops is 1 in 2,339.

(c) In Calcutta there is 1 country liquor shop to every 8,000 persons; but there foreign spirit is more popular, and foreign liquor shops number 1 to every 5,800 as against 1 to every 10,000 in Bombay.

(d) In Madras there is 1 country liquor shop to every 10,000 persons; but foreign liquor shops number 1 in 5,000, and toddy shops are exceedingly numerous.

(e) The Excise Committee suggest a scale of 1 shop to every 5,000 persons as a reasonable maximum for towns, but admit that the question is one that must be governed by local conditions.

THE COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

The Committee decided that for A, C and D Wards a scale of 1 country liquor shop to every 3,500 of the population would be a suitable maximum to adopt tentatively. This would involve the closing of 5 shops in a Ward, 2 in C Ward and 9 in D Ward. They also recommended a reduction of 3 foreign liquor shops in C Ward, and suggested that refreshment rooms in the Fort might be reduced in number as opportunity offered.

As regards B Ward the Committee did not think the existing scale of 1 to every 5,000 persons called reduction, although they thought that at one spot, viz: Carnac Bridge, shops were too numerous, after making all allowances for the large traffic at that point.

As regards E, F and G Wards it was considered that no reduction was necessary but that some rearrangement was desirable with a view to providing reasonable facilities for obtaining liquor in the north part of the Island. The Collector's proposals to remove 3 shops from E Ward and locate them 2 in F Ward and 1 in G Ward were approved.

The recommendations of the Committee carried out in their entirety would have involved the closing of 23 country liquor shops and 3 foreign liquor shops. But there were difficulties in the way of giving full effect at once to their recommendations. For instance in D Ward only 8 licenses fell in while the Committee desired to see 9 shops closed in this Ward. Again cases in which the extinction of the license would have involved peculiar hardships have had to receive consideration. The net result, as exhibited at the auctions held on the 5th and 6th instant, is that for the period of 3 years commencing 1st April 1908 18 country liquor licenses and 1 foreign liquor license have been reduced.

It is recognized that there is room for still further reduction in some localities (e.g. in D Ward) and it is intended to take advantage of the removal of existing shops effected from time to time by the operations of the Improvement Trust to bring about a distribution of shops conforming to the needs of the population, without inflicting unnecessary hardship on licensees.

Out of 100 shops licensed for the sale of toddy the licenses of 24 expire this year, and advantage has been taken of the fact to close 7 shops situated in localities where other shops for the sale of toddy were already available. It is not, however, intended to restrict the sale of fresh toddy. At the present time there are 100 licenses in force for the sale of toddy at tree-foot-booths, and 50 hawking licenses, in addition to 100 licensed toddy shops. Such reductions as are made will be confined to the shops, where toddy is not always obtainable in its fresh state.

THEIR CONDITIONS OF SALE.

A number of alterations in the conditions on which the liquor licenses are held in Bombay City will come into force from the 1st April next. The most important from the point of view of the public are:—

(1) The prohibition of sale to children under 14;

(2) the fixing of a uniform closing for hotels at 12 midnight, and for refreshment rooms at 9 30 p.m.;

(3) the prohibition of the sale of less than one full pint bottle of foreign liquor for consumption off the premises.

(4) The fixing of a minimum strength below which foreign spirit may not be sold.

The first change requires no explanation. As regards the uniform closing hour for hotels and refreshment rooms it is intended that special late closing licenses should be given to well-managed hotels and refreshment rooms showing good reason for the same. The majority of refreshment rooms are, however, situated in native town and compete with the native liquor shops, both country and foreign, and it has therefore been thought desirable to bring their closing hours into uniformity with that permitted under other forms of liquor license.

The prohibition of the sale of less than one full pint bottle for consumption off the premises has been introduced into the retail foreign liquor licenses with a view to put a stop to the sale of flasks containing one or two drams a piece. It is believed that the sale of these flasks affords a facility for the clandestine purchase of liquor by classes whose religion or caste forbids the use of alcohol. It is also clear that the customer runs considerable risk of getting short measure when purchasing spirits in other than bottles of recognized size and shape.

The minimum strength at which foreign spirit may be sold has been fixed on the recommendation of the Excise Committee at 25 degrees under proof. This regulation is designed to check the largely increasing consumption of cheap foreign liquor.

Foreign liquor licensees will be given 12 months to clear off stocks of liquor that are below the prescribed strength, as also to sell out their flasks and other bottles containing less than a pint measure.

A number of minor alterations have been made with a view to improving the control of the Excise Department over the operations of licensees. The licensees have been freely consulted, and those restrictions that they able to show were likely to work harshly have been removed.

A very important change from the licensees' point of view is the restriction of the term of licenses to 3 years, in place of 9. How this will affect the trade remains to be seen. Judging from the keen bidding at the auctions just held it has so far had little or no effect on the value of the licenses.

THE USEFULNESS OF THE TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I do not think that your correspondent "S. N. F." has taken trouble to peruse my letter carefully. Had he taken the least care in reading my letter he would not have stumbled into making such blundering arguments against my statements. He has entirely gone astray in replying me and I can therefore hardly be expected to answer his questions. He says that I have failed to prove the uselessness of the Society, but may I ask S. N. F. when did I question the usefulness of the Society? All of a sudden he flies into a passion, and launches into a series of arguments in favour of the usefulness of the said Society. Having only superficially read my letter, he directs me to Magistrates and Surgeons to be instructed on the evils of drink. No sensible man is ignorant of its evil effects as well as the usefulness of the Society. Fully granted that the aims and objects of the Society are unquestionably good, but the manner and the way in which they have carried their somewhat successful campaign is open to question. May I rightly ask, have the Society exhausted all other means of reducing drunkenness, that they have resorted to such practically useless and harmful means? Do they, by reducing a few shops, guarantee a perceptible decrease in the sale of liquor? Would there be any marked difference in the quantity of liquor consumed by increasing the respective distance between two shops before existing? The only effect they have brought about is the enriching of certain existing shops at the expense of those, whose licenses are cancelled, for, the drinking, public would not mind much the inconvenience and trouble they are put to by the Society. Hence may I ask what is the use of the Society's employing such means which will fail to reduce drunkenness, but on the contrary deprive certain families of their means of livelihood? Besides, the deputation to the Collector was mainly organised to protest against the harshness in the conditions of sale, and not chiefly against the reduction of shops, which your correspondent seems to be wholly ignorant of.

I am of opinion, that the Society would find its aim fulfilled, though after a long period, if it directs its measures in a different channel. Let the Society adopt such means as to introduce lessons on the evils of drink in all the books that are to be studied during school career, thereby they would be enabled to carry out their worthy aim without causing injustice to any party, and a day might came, when drink and liquor are things of the past.—Yours, etc.

B. H. D.

SCARCITY IN INDIA.

Relief Works Increasing.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 10.

H. E. the Viceroy yesterday cabled as follows to Secretary of State.

Some rain fell during the week in Madras and in considerable part of Northern and North Eastern India. Its effect has been good, but it extended to only fourteen districts in the United Provinces, and from both that Province and the Punjab, reports are made of damage from westerly winds or from want of rain. There has been a further increase in the numbers on relief, which in the United Provinces are now on Works 895,585, gratuitous relief 305,308, in addition to which 17,060 persons are being relieved in Baharampur estates. The spring harvest will be later than usual, and is expected that the demand for relief will go on increasing until the middle of March. In the Punjab 1,324 persons are employed on test works; in Central India the numbers on relief have risen to on works, 128,988; gratuitous relief, 1,984. In Rajputana, gratuitous relief on a small scale continues to be given in Marwar and Bharatpur. In Bengal, 4,000 persons are now employed on test works and 17,338 persons are in receipt of gratuitous relief. In the Central Provinces, village works have been started in three districts and are attended by 3,724 people. Special relief is being given to 2,137 weavers and gratuitous relief to 9,315 persons, in seven districts. There is now considerable amount of immigration into southern districts of that Province from Central India. In the Panch Mahals district of Bombay 1,328 persons are employed on test works and 90 persons are attending Forest works in West Khandesh. Some relief measures may be required during the hot weather in parts of five districts in Upper Burma. Total number of persons in receipt of state relief in the whole of India is now 1,388,818. Prices are slightly easier, the condition of the standing crops at the end of February was generally fair but rain is wanted, especially in the Punjab and the United Provinces, to mature late sown crops.

GOVERNMENT TREASURY ROBBERY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, MARCH 10.

The connection with the Delhi treasury robbery, it transpires that considerable sums of money are dealt with at the Government treasury vaults, at the Cashmere Gate, before their transfer, under a guard, to the local branch of the Bank of Bengal, in Chandni Chowk. In September last, when a balance remained on hand of two lakhs, gold arrived from Bombay, which took the Treasury Staff three days to count, a holiday intervening before work was finished. The bags are sealed by the Treasury Officer counting the money. The two bogus bags of sand were found waxed only, without the seal impressions. An extraordinary fact is, that the strong room concerned is doubly locked, one key being in the hands of the Assistant Magistrate, who is also the Treasury Officer and the vaults can only be opened in his presence. The whole of the cash is verified and certified by him monthly, yet as a feat of legerdemain on the part of the clique concerned in the robbery, the dummy bags appear to have been so manipulated as to escape detection since September last, while the Treasury Officer, jointly responsible, have come and gone in the interval like ghosts.

H. E THE GOVERNOR.

H. E. Sir George Clarke, Governor of Bombay, paid a visit to the St. Xavier's High School yesterday. His Excellency, who was on arrival received by the Rev. Father Martin, Principal of the School, inspected several classes and saw some experiments being performed in chemistry in the Matriculation Class. His Excellency was presented with a beautiful bouquet by a pupil of the school and left the School amid tremendous cheering from the students.

THE tie in the semi-finals of the Punjab Native Army Hockey Tournament, between the 15th Sikhs and the 84th Punjabis, was replayed, at Mian Mir, on Monday last, and resulted in a win for the former, by one goal to nil.

The Begum of Bahawalpur, grand mother of the present Nawab, has given a munificent donation of Rs. 50,000 for the provision of a new building in Lucknow in connection with the Darululam of the Nadwat Ullma or Arabic College. The gift will have the effect of greatly stimulating the cause of Arabic education in these parts, and it is keenly appreciated by the Mahomedan community of these provinces.

THE DECENTRALIZATION COMMISSION.

THE Decentralization Commission held its fifth sitting in the Bombay Secretariat yesterday. Mr. C. E. B. Hobhouse, M.P., Under-Secretary of State for India, presided, and there were also present: The Hon'ble Sir Steyning Edgerley, Sir Frederick Lely, Mr. Romesh Chunder Dutt, Mr. Hichens, Mr. W. S. Meyer, and Mr. Wheeler, Secretary.

Mr. Campbell, Registrar of the Co-operative redit Societies, Bombay Presidency, was the first witness examined. Witness described the methods of the Societies and said that there were various purposes for which the Societies were formed, but they were mostly formed to lend money for profitable purposes. When any work was undertaken in a village a certain amount of opposition was expected but the Society was not to take any factions into consideration. Witness was of opinion that they were merely proposing an idea and leaving it to the villagers to come forward and work. He would regard the Society, to some extent, as a punchayat. Being asked if he would have two punchayats if there were two factions, the witness said that he did not go to any village nor ask the people to form a Society, but he waited an invitation for the purpose. The conditions of the Society were only for those who voluntarily joined it.

To Sir Frederick Lely witness replied that he thought the school-houses built by villagers were generally unsuitable. In many cases the villagers did not come forward to build school-houses.

To Mr. Romesh Chunder Dutt witness said he thought the villagers did not as a rule come forward to build their school-houses, because whenever the officials went to inspect the schools or the buildings it was remarked that there were several defects in the building. If the principle which was prevalent in other provinces was adopted in the Bombay Presidency also, namely, of offering a certain amount in the shape of schoolmasters' fees and asking the villagers to maintain their schools, it would encourage them to come forward and manage their own schools. The Co-operative Societies were formed in 110 villages. The work of the Society began in 1904 and they commenced the practical part of it since 1905. They were, roughly speaking, working in this direction for two years. In several cases he had found it necessary to group four or five villages and to form one Society for them.

Questioned by Mr. Meyer witness said that his department formed a society and the villagers only joined it on the principle of a banking Society. They could join and leave the Society whenever they chose. The Society did more work in the Deccan than in any other part of the province. Witness did not object to the panchayats being allowed to manage their own affairs, provided they were found worthy of it. If the witness's department was satisfied with the efficiency of the panchayat formed for such purposes they might be allowed to do the work themselves.

Mr. Kennedy, acting Inspector-General of Police, being next examined by the President, said that he belonged to the Uncovenanted Service. He knew that when the papers of details of the police department were submitted for sanction to the Government of India, it took considerable time before the reply was sent. He had seen the recommendations of the Police Commission and he had to suggest a few alterations.

Questioned by Sir Steyning Edgerley witness replied that the Government of India had stated that there was no necessity of having police on such suburban stations as Masjid, Byculla and Dadar on the G. I. P. Railway. He would not agree with that. The Byculla Railway Station was in the heart of the town and most of the passengers used that station. The same was the case with the Church Gate Street Station on the B. B. and C. I. Railway. From the figures the witness received he could say that the average number of passengers on the Church Gate Station was 12,000.

Mr. Meyer next questioned the witness whether he knew that the Bombay Government had accepted the general line of recommendations embodied in the Police Commission report. Witness replied in the affirmative, but said that he did not know if the other Provincial Governments had also approved of the Police Commission's recommendations. Witness did not know if the Bombay Government suddenly turned round and said that the recommendations of the Police Commission were very expensive and undesirable, after they had approved of the recommendations of the Commission and the Government of India had drawn up a scheme on the lines of those recommendations. Witness knew that the Director of Criminal Intelligence asked for

the option of appeal and on the Deputy Collector's decision the Collector, the Commissioner and witness sat in appeal. Everybody therefore was given the right of having complete adjudication and consideration against any act of the Deputy Collector, if not satisfied with it.

Mr. W. D. Sheppard, the Municipal Commissioner was the first witness after tiffin when the Commission resumed their sitting. In reply to the Chairman, he said that he was the chief executive officer of the Municipality. The Corporation was a governing body and the President had no executive powers like the President of the District Board. It was desirable to give similar powers as the Bombay Municipality to the Mofussil municipalities, but then there would be the difficulty to find such an executive officer. The Commissioner was appointed by the Government, but if 45 out of the 72 members voted against him he could be removed.

In answer to questions from Mr. Dutt, the witness said that the present constitution was brought into existence since 1888 when the Act was passed, but in a different constitution the Bombay Municipality had been in existence long before that. There was no executive committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation but they had a Standing Committee which had the control of all financial matters. That committee also had specific powers but they could not deal with matters except those which were submitted to them by the Commissioner or were brought before them by a resolution of the Corporation. Sixteen out of the 72 members were nominated by the Government 36 were elected by the rate-payers in the 7 wards, 16 were elected by the Bench of Justices, 2 were elected by the Chamber of Commerce and 2 were elected by the Bombay University. Sanction of the Government was required for the appointment of the Executive Engineer and the Executive Health Officer of the Bombay Municipality. The Corporation could pass any resolution in respect of Municipal Government and the Commissioner had to work accordingly. The power of appointment and dismissal of Municipal employes lay with the Commissioner. The Corporation could not, by passing a resolution, reinstate a servant dismissed by the Commissioner. They could ask the latter to reconsider his decision in a certain case.

In reply to questions from Mr. Hichens the Municipal Commissioner said that whenever the Municipality had to borrow money, they had to go to the Bombay Government who secured the sanction of the Government of India for them.

In reply to questions from Mr. Meyer the witness said that the Standing Committee could not ask the Commissioner to do any particular thing. They could not even ask him to submit a report about a certain thing. The primary Muncipal schools were managed by the Joint Schools Committee. He had nothing to do, as Commissioner, in the management of the schools. He had only to find the required sum of money for them. The same arrangement applied in the case of the vaccination department. Formerly the Municipality contributed to the maintenance of hospitals and dispensaries, but lately certain agreement was arrived at and the future entire management and expenditure on medical relief has been passed to the Corporation. He thought the Local Government must have some such power to allow the Bombay Municipality to borrow money in the market. He objected to the Government of India having the control of this matter. Municipalities and local boards were obliged to borrow every year.

In reply to questions put by Sir Steyning Edgerley, the witness said that under the Act the Corporation was bound to have a surplus balance of one lakh, but generally they had it many times over.

Colonel I. E. Dyson, Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of Bombay, said that he was a member of the Sanitary Board. The Board met as often as there was business before them to discuss. He had not to travel about, as generally the meetings were held in Poona. The Financial Secretary to Government attended meetings of the Board and went through all the schemes submitted. The Sanitary Engineer, who was the secretary of the board, prepared the schemes and they were then considered by four expert members of the board. He thought that if a scheme was recommended by the Sanitary Engineer the Board would be willing to accept it. The present system of obtaining officers for the Sanitary Department was open to improvement. Colonel Dyson suggested that the officers should be enlisted in that particular branch of the service from the beginning. He would also make the Sanitary Department a separate service, though he admitted it would be a very limited service.

TELEGRAPH GRIEVANCES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE".

Sir,—It is painful to witness the Government Telegraph Department drifting towards preventable troubles in the matter of the long standing grievances of the Signalling Staff of the Department, and now, the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, one of the custodians of the Indian Commerce, has "watched with grave concern" and made a vigorous appeal to the Government of India direct on the subject; the Calcutta Trades Association has also joined the Chamber with a more forcible representation to the authorities. The present Director-General of Telegraphs and the Director of Traffic have had a splendid opportunity to undo what their predecessors had done in the past, but they allowed the chance to slip through, and if this sliding is permitted to go on further, the public and the Press have a claim to hold the Department responsible for any derangement that might follow in their business. The affair should never have been allowed to reach such a serious stage to alarm the Chamber of Commerce and the Trades Associations. The men have had real genuine grievances of years unadjusted, and surely the head of the Department could have met them frankly and openly for a friendly settlement on the lines of what the Railways have done without pointing out to the men "What are permissible and what are not permissible" for them to do, bearing in mind what India has learned from England the value of "combination which has, of late played such an active part in India. Seemingly the Department abhors agitation and publicity of any kind, and yet they appear to be so unwilling and dilatory to place the staff on a satisfactory footing once for all, specially when it is well-known that the Department stands, financially, head and shoulders over many a department with a revenue of lakhs and lakhs to their credit, so it could well afford to be generous and fair to a deserving class of public servants who serve the Government and the public right loyally, besides, furnishing the Government with a powerful unit to the Volantier forces of the country ready to turn out at a moment's notice as the Bombay hands have done frequently. The Telegraph memorial, unveiled at Delhi by Lord Curzon with so much official sympathy and pomp, should have been the occasion for righting the wrongs of these men so patiently borne for such a long period. Even now it is not too late, for all the sentimental sympathy extended to them will not do away with the heavy trial of being over-worked—underpaid, undermanned and without proper leave and rest. It is here where the men feel the pinch most and when a representation is made to the officials concerned, the spokesman is invariably singled out, like the Railway cases, for an experiment of "pin pricks," and in this way a first class Telegraph Master, Mr. Barry Barton, with nearly 30 years' service loyally rendered, together with distinguish service in the field which was rewarded with Medals and Clasps, was compelled recently to resign the Department as there was no other alternative. He is now engaged in furthering the interests of Signalling Staff all over India. Happily there is now a silver streak piercing the darkening cloud for better treatment and reconciliation between the Director General of Telegraphs and the Signalling Staff as was arranged the other day amicably. Owing to the recent temporary strike, telegrams in connection with opium transactions instead of being delivered early in the day were delayed till late in the evening causing much anxiety to those concerned.

OBSERVER.

ALLEGED MURDER OF A CHILD.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, one Bandbai, a Hindu widow, was charged with child-murder. The case for the prosecution was that on the 19th February last, one Shivram Daji, a Hawaldar employed in the High Court, noticed the accused washing some blood-stained clothes at a water tap in Kolbhat Street. He suspected something was wrong and reported the matter to the police. Soon after, the dead body of a newly-born male child was found in a sweeper's lane off Girgaum Road. The woman was taken to the Cama Hospital, from where she was discharged on the 5th. The next day she pointed out the place where the body of the child was found. The case was remanded.

In the last match of the Lawn Tennis Tournament Handicap Doubles at Madras on Monday, Messrs Hall and Wilkinson beat Messrs. Jackson and Bostock (bye).

SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY HUNT.

Irla was the venue of the Bombay Foxhounds yesterday morning. The number of people who were up betimes to attend the Meet was small, but those who did put in an appearance were indeed most amply rewarded, as a thoroughly enjoyable gallop has to be recorded. The brushwood, which lies between Jackal and Chuckla Hills, was the first place to be visited, and hounds at once told us that an object of the chase had been lurking about this undergrowth during the previous night. Away they went with a loud burst of melody straight up Chuckla Hill, through the grass lands on the top, and over the familiar wall which many horses were seen taking in first class style. Dipping down the lane at the back of Mr. Butherford's bungalow we run straight across the Andheri Road. Hounds enter the well-known Mango Tope, but the riders keep to the valley on the left hand side of it. The Pack holds strongly to the scent and after going some distance along the valley we work our way up the hill and crossing the road, which runs immediately on the left of the plantation, we jump a hedge into the enclosure and follow close behind the hounds. They leave the Tope just beyond Stacey's Tank, and run straight up the steep Sunday Hill. We then sat down to a really hard gallop through the open grass country, which we have traversed so frequently this season. The pace was splendid, and there is nothing to prevent one letting one's horse stretch himself just as much as he wishes to. Up hill and down dale we go, the music of the Pack echoing and echoing through the valleys. Passing along the top of the big hill of Marole at the back of the famous caves, the chase is continued at the same excellent speed over a wide area of the country, the grass of which has all been burnt away with the recent jungle fires, but the scent keeps just as strong as ever. Eventually we arrive at those far away hills, which we have visited on more than one occasion during the current season, but the line taken to them was as good as anybody could wish, as we had practically no jungle or bad stony ground. When arriving at the top of a distant hill, we see the hounds tumbling down the steep side in front of us, and we follow them as best we can, but it was not by any means an easy thing to do at any particular speed. Hounds accordingly obtained somewhat of a lead from the majority of the field at this part of the run, but on reaching the level ground we legged it just as hard as we could, and were able to make good the ground we had lost. A slight check occurred close to some native huts, but hounds soon picked up the scent again, and carried the chase right up to the big stone bund which encloses one side of Vehar Lake. Here the Pack is again somewhat at fault, and the huntsman takes the hounds along the top of the bund to the woods which surround the Dak Bungalow on the far side of the lake. The pack could not however find any trace of their quarry there, and we accordingly returned to the valley beneath the bund, through which valley a very dark looking stream of water runs. The Huntsman cast the Pack for some time in various directions, and many of us thought that the hunt was at an end, but eventually the hounds speak again to the scent, and carried it back all the way to Marole Church, where unfortunately all traces of the jackal disappeared. There is no doubt that this hunt was again after that now historic old customer, as the line taken was much the same as he has chosen on so many previous occasions. His policy of going out to the neighbourhood of Vehar Lake and then returning home by way of Marole was again repeated. At times hounds ran so fast and spoke so very loudly to the scent that it seemed they must be close upon the fugitive, but once again he has been able to baffle them. He was good enough yesterday morning through practically the whole of the run to keep to open galloping country, and yet he was able to have the legs of this unusually fast Pack of hounds. He must indeed be a remarkable animal, and was evidently in real fighting form yesterday morning, willing all through the hunt to give the hounds every chance of showing whether his speed was too fast for them or not. He still remains at large, and nobody is yet able to satisfactorily explain why his powers of running are so very remarkable.

Hounds next meet on Thursday, the 12th instant, at the Jackal Club.

JACKAL.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

The usual Sweepstakes races will take place on Thursday and Sunday next.

On Sunday, 14th, the Royal Engineers Cup will be sailed for. Open to all yachts of A., B. and C. classes.

Course No. 42 plus 1. Length 10·7 miles. Start: C. Class 3·30 p. m., B. Class 4·45 p. m., A. Class 4 p. m.

The usual handicap races will be included and combined with the above.

D. class Handicap:—Course No. 16. Length 6·3 miles. Start at 4-15.

Ships boat race:—Course No. 16. Length 6·3 miles. Start at 4-20.

MADRAS GYMKHANA.

Association Football Tournament

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 10,

This Tournament commenced yesterday. The Sherwood Foresters beat the Perambur Railway Football Club by two goals to nil; the 2nd Dorsets defeated the 11th Brigade R. F. A. by one goal to nil.

KATHIAWAR RACES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOT, MARCH 10.

The Kathiawar Races came off yesterday, when there was a goodly gathering. The Agent to the Governor-General and Mrs. Fitzgerald, Maharaja General Sir Pratapsinhji, of Idar, the Thakore Sahebs of Rajkot and Vankaner and several other visitors being present. There were six events on the card. The Chief of Manavadar carried off the prizes for the following three stakes:—The Rusalkhanji pony challenge stakes, a cup valued at Rs. 500, presented by the Nawab Saheb of Junaghad; the Trial Stakes, a cup valued at Rs. 150, presented by Mr. Fitzgerald, the Agent, and the Colonial Stakes, a cup worth Rs. 175. The prize for the Polo Scurry was carried off by the Bhavnagar Lancers, the Manawadar Stakes by Mr. O'Hara and the Maiden Stakes by the Rana of Porebander. The success of the Sports may be attributed to the indefatigable exertions of Mr. C. Mayne, the Honorary Secretary, who is one of the best gentleman jockeys on this side of India.

A SKATING CHALLENGE.

Mr. Frederick Cox has challenged Mr. T. Harrison, who claims to be the Champion Fast Skater of Calcutta, to run a mile-race on skates at the Elysium Rink within the next six days. The winner to be considered the Champion Fast Skater of India. In the event of the challenge not being taken up, a friendly race is offered to any one who cares to compete before the 20th instant.

A CORRECTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR—From your issue of the 3rd instant I find that the names of the Cricket Teams which played a match on the Islam Gymkhana ground on preceding Sunday, that is, on the 1st instant have been given as Bombay Muslim Cricket Club vs. Islam Gymkhana. This is incorrect. The Bombay M. C. C. has not played at all any match with the Islam Gymkhana. The match played on Sunday on the Islam Gymkhana ground was between Mr. Bustani's XI. and Mr. Ali's XI. and I shall be glad if you will kindly correct the above error.—Yours, etc.

G. MOHAMED,
Hony. Secretary, Muslim Cricket Club.

BOMBAY RACES.

14th Extra Meeting.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18.

Entry closed at 6 p.m. on Tuesday March 10.

THE MARCH PLATE—Distance 6 furlongs.

Messrs M Gooculdass and A Nanjee's br aus m Lady Metal.
Aga S Shah's ch c h Forfeit.
Aga S Shah's b aus g Anjees by Manulicher-gess (aged).
Captain Hodgron's br a g The Earl.
Captain Hodgron's ch c h Pincher by Sir Patrick Bit of Lightning (4 years).
Mr Kelso's br aus g St Patrick.
Thakur Sripal Singh's ch aus m Rustile.
Thakur Sripal Singh's b aus g Flotsam.
Mr P B Avasia ch c m Conscience.
Mr A J Desowya b aus m Winsome.
Messrs M Gooculdass and A Nanjee's bl aus m Gun Metal 14 1 3-4.

ARAB PONY SELLING PLATE—Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr Pill's b a h Hullo 13 2 3-4 Rs 400.
Mr Hajee Ally Khadesi's b a h Godolphin 13 2 1-2 Rs. 800.
Mr A S Oomer's b a h Veto 13 2 Rs 600.
Mr Hajee Aboodi's g a h Naief 13 3 1-4 Rs 600.
Mr Saleh Tookmachie's g a h Italy 13 3 1-2 Rs 500.
Mr Alex A Esayee's ch a h Porter 13 2 Rs 700.
Mr Arten A Essayee's ch a h Woolwender 13 2 3-4 Rs 500
Mr Nasar Abdoola's g a h Sunlight 14 0 Rs 400.
Mr Hamed Hazamy's ch a h Rogers 13 2 Rs 600.
Mr G K's b a h Madrid 14 0 Rs 800.
Mr G K's ch a h Muddaries 13 3 1-2 Rs 700.
Aga Mirza's g h a Good Times 13 2 1-2 Rs 600.
Mr J Cowasjee's b a h Mafood 13 2 3-4 Rs 600.
Mr G H Jamsetjee's g a h Good Morning 13 4 1-2 Rs 800
Mr A A Shamlai's b a h Sanam 13 3 3-4 Rs 400.
Mr L K Kapadia's g a h Ariff 13 1 3-4 Rs 800.
Mr Jassim Dakeel's b a h Municipal 13 2 1-4 Rs 800.
Captain Megnell's b a h Mirdas 14 0 Rs 700.
Mr Syed Mustapha Ber's g a h Barki 13 2 1-4 Rs 500.
Mr Mukdesi Abdoola's g a h Zer 14 0 Rs 400.

THE ARAB CONSOLATION PLATE—Distance 1 Mile.

Messrs. M. Gokuldass, A Nanjee and S. A. Wahed's g a h Hubborn 3-3½.
Messrs. M. Gooculdass and A Nanjee's b a g Arabian Flag (aged).
Mr N A Andria's g a h Gladiator (aged).
Aga S Shah's g a h Aged (3 years).
Mr Pill's ch a h Friz 13 3 3-4 (4 years).
Mr Ali Bin Talib's b a h Melbourne (aged).
Mr Newton's b a h Hadee (5 years).
Mr Newton's b a h Al Tateh 14. (6 years).
Mr Mujeed Jarges's b a h Recruit (6 years).
Mr A M Ameer's b a h The Barb (5 years).
Mr Hoosain Bin Zaber's g a h Joker (5 years).
Mr Abdul Gany's g a h Maharaja 13.3½ (aged).
Mr Khalil Doree's ch a h Amood 13.3 (5 years).
Mr Khalil Doree's b a h Mukhjoom (aged).
Mr Osman Soomaith's g a h Ejector (5 years).
Mr Fateh Daya's ch a h Idbas 14.0 (5 years).
Messrs S Somjee and A A Saif's g a h Moorsheed 13.3 (aged).
Mr Mahomed Gouse's b a h Come Soon (5 years).
Mr G K's b a h Bendigo (aged).
Mr Dawood Essack's g a h Moscow 14.0 (5 years).
Mr R R S' ch a h Mint 13.3.
Mr A K Readymoney's ch a h Madras 13.3 3-4.
Mr A M Shamlan's g a h Rummah (aged).
Thakur Sripal Singh's ch a h Nasser (aged).
Mr Hajee Sulleman's b a h Patna 13.3 3-4.
Mr Jassim Dakeel's b a h Salawar 13.3.
Mr Daya Khalil's g a h Anee 13.3½.
Messrs M Gooculdass and A Nanjee's b a h Hazra 13.3½.
Captain Meynell's b a h Mirdas 14.0.
Mr Zaid Bin Mahomed's ch a h Great Hope (4 years).
Mr S A Wahed's b a h Sialkote (4 years).
Mr S A Wahed's g a h Talal (5 years).

THE BALLARAT PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr A Essayee's br aus g Koke 14.2
Race declared void.

THE LITTLE NURSERY PLATE—Distance 6 furlongs.

Messrs M Gooculdas and A Nanjee's ch a h Prince chestnut 13.
Messrs M Gooculdas and A Nanjee's ch a h Ateyba 13 3.
Aga S Shah's g a h Rising Falcon 13.
Mr Wallace's g a h Ser Askar 13 2.
Mr Pill's ch a h Fritz 13 3 3-4.
Mr Pill's b a h Hulls 13 2 3-4.
Mr Wallace's b a h Monntain King 13.
Mr Ali bin Talib's g a h Afreed 13 3 1-2.
Mr Ali bin Talib's g a h Santra 14 0.
Mr Ali bin Talib's ch a h Ring Leader 13 2 3-4.
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Special 13 2 3-4.
Mr Kadavi Abdul Rehman's ch a h British Flag 13 2.
Mr Newton's g a h Fallah 13 3 1-2.
Mr Newton's ch a h Moosahad 13 3 3-4.
Mr Newton's b a h Ai Fateh 14 0.
Mr A M Ameer's b a h Turkish Flag III 13 3.
Mr A M Ameer's ch a h Saraband 13 2 3-4.
Mr Hoosain Bin Zaber's ch a h Narsin 13 3 1-4.
Mr Yayah Abdoola's b a h Hamayoon 13 3 3-4.
Mr Mahomed Alavi's b a h Young Chand 13 2 3-4.
Mr Rowland's g a h Good Chance 13 2 3-4.
Mr H S Cassel's ch a h Diamond King 13 3
Mr Hajee Ally Khader's b a h Silkration 13 3.
Mr A S Oomer's ch a h Voucher 13 3 1-2.
Mr A S Oomer's b a h Veto 13 2.
Mr Syed Mustapha Bir's g a h Barki 13 2 1-4.
Mr Abdool Gany's b a h Murbaba 13 3.
Mr Hasain Abdoola's ch a h Sanjakdhar 13 3 3-4.
Mr Abdoola Tamimi's g a h Great Power 13 3 3-4.
Mr Alex A Essayee's ch a h Porter 13 2.
Mr Oosman Soomaith's b a h Begler Beg 14 0.
Mr Abdul Aziz Abdool Karim's b a h Shimal 13 3 3-4.
Mr Hajee Mahomed Ally's b a h Minawar 14 0.
Mr A A Hasawi's g a h Print Craft 13 2 1-4.
Mr Sulleman Mahalia's ch a h Holker 13 3.
Mr Syed Rashid's b a h Hoodaib 13 3 1-2.
Mr Adil's ch a h Zari 13 3.
Mr Adil's ch a h Shirvin 13 3.
Mr Adil's g a h Martyn 13 3.
Mr Abdoola Mistry's g a h Falthal Kher 14.0.
Mr Syed Aga Mer's ch a h Aden 13.2 1-2
Mr Salim Abdul Rehman's b a h Spectator 13.2 1-2
Mr G K's g a h Brussel's 13.2 1-2
Mr Kadoo Ben Saleh's b a h Kishan 13.2 1-4
Mr Toolsidass Tejpal's g a h Bend 14.0
Mr Toolsidass Tejpal's b a h Vertuous Boy 13.2 1-4
Mr Hajee Aboodi's g a h Naief 13 3 1-4
Mr Zaid Ben Mahomed's b a h Rusty Jack 13.3 3-4
Mr Zaid Ben Mahomed's b a h Gatling 13 1
Mr Ritchalla Esmeir's ch a h Retriever 14.0
Mr G H Jamsetjee's g a h Good Morning 13.2 1-4
Mr Mohsen Abdul Azez's g a h Gorahan 13.3 1-2
Mr Mahomed Mohen's b a h Barrak 13.3
Mr Mahomed Mohsen's bl a h Indore 13.3 1-2
Mr Syed Rashed's b a h Talib 13.3
Mr A A Shamlan's b a h Viceroy 13.2 3½.
Messrs Goolam Rasool Khan and A Kader's b a h Majuba 13.2 1-2
Mr Vadela Nagendass g a h Malik Jaman 93.3 1-2
Mr R S Forage's g a h Safooz 14.0
Mr Yas Khadayee's g a h Footas 13.2 1-4
Mr Esa Mulla Sulleman's b a h Little officer 13.1 3 4
The above race will be divided into two or more races

THE VERAR PLATE.—Distance 9 furlongs.

Messrs M Gooculdass and A Nanjee's b a h Moonib Pasha 13.3
Messrs M Gooculdass and A Nanjee's g a h Young Kohinoor 14-0
Messrs M Gooculdass and A Nanjee's b a h False Start 13 3 3-4
Mr Syed's ch a h Dilorjung 13-3
Aga S Shah's g a h Grey Falcon 13.2 3-4
Mr Ali Ben Talib's g a h Red 14.0
Mr Ali's b a h Dumra 13.3 1-2
Mr Toolsidass Tejpal's g a h Antica 13.2 1-2
Mr G R S' g a h Vasco 14-0
Mr R S Forage's b a h Saree

MURRAY FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, MARCH 10.

This Tournament entered on its third round yesterday, when the Carabiniers met the Royal Irish Rifles and the Shropshire Light Infantry the Royal Scots Fusiliers. In the first game the Carabiniers, who won the cup last year, were beaten by one goal to nil; they lost the toss and had to play with the sun against them, and their goal-keeper being injured just before the match, a substitute played for him; but the Irish played well. In the second game, the Shropshires won by one goal to nil. To-day the Cameronians play the 5th Fusiliers, and the Glousters the Durham Light Infantry.

THE current number of the "Albany Review" contains articles on the prospects of the Parliamentary Session by Mr. C. P. Gooch, M. P., on Modernism by Mr. C. D. Burns, on the fate of the "Times" by Mr. Lathbury, and on the election theory of matter by Mr. N. R. Campbell. Mr. Oscar Browning furnishes some very interesting recollections of Sir John Seeley and Lord Acton. Professor Bradley deals with Shelley's theory of poetry, and Mr. C. F. G. Masterman with the causes of poverty and some possible cures of pauperism. An excellent study of Mr. Arthur Symons' books of travel is contributed by Mr. Desmond McCarthy. Altogether, the "Review" keeps up its usual high level of interest.

PUNJAB LAWN TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MARCH 10.

This Tournament commenced on Monday the 9th instant. The Entries are very good, both in quantity and quality and some very excellent games should be witnessed. Indeed, the play on Monday proves this. Some very interesting matches having been played between Captain H. W. Davies, the ex-Champion and Mr. S. M. Jacob. The game began rather stickily, but, as soon as the players got used to the grass courts, which are comparatively new to them, they settled down, and play of a first class order ensued. Mr. Jacob put up a most excellent game and should do well, but the more experienced player wore him down and eventually won by 2 sets to one.

The results are as follows:—Captain Trafford beat Mr. Wilson Johnston, 6—5, 6—1; Muhammad Naqi beat Mr. Field, 6—0, 6—0; Captain Davies beat Mr. Jacob, 6—1, 5—6, 6—4, 6—2; Mr. Rendell beat Mr. Furnivall, 6—3, 6—3, 6—3; Major Roe beat Mr. Tollington, 6—2, 6—1, 6—1; Mr. Hewson beat Mr. Jonson, 4—6, 6—6, 6—5, 6—2, 7—5; Mr. D. Deane beat Captain Nicolas, 6—1, 6—3, 6—2; Major Condon, bye.

FOOTBALL.

Lahore Trades Association Tournament.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MARCH 10.

In the Trades Association Football Tournament fourteen teams entered the majority of which have very good recor ds, so the Lahore Football enthusiats ought to be favoured with excellent games this week. It is unfortunate that this tournament clashes with the Murray Cup; the Managing Committees should arrange that the two tournaments follow one another. There were two matches fixed for Monday evening but the Duke of Wellington's West Riding Regiment who were to have played against the Royal Sussex Regiment scratched

A very good game was witnessed between the Royal Irish Rifles and the North Western Railway it was very evenly contested, but a little more accurate shooting on the part of the railway forwards, would perhaps have brought about a different result. Early in the first half the railway forwards missed two good opportunities, yet when the whistle blew for half time, the score was—rifles one goal to love. There was no scoring in the second half.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MARCH 10.

Conditions are still somewhat disturbed to the west of the Indian area, but no signs of formation of depression. Temperature has increased somewhat in west, but has fallen in the Central Districts; it is now below normal in the greater part of Northern India. The air is much drier than usual nearly everywhere. Burma.—Skies almost clear; humidity equal to average; temperature normal or slight excess. North-East India.—Orissa: Skies clear; humidity decreased much below average almost every station; temperature fallen in the south-west, now normal throughout Division. United Provinces, Central India, Central Provinces—Skies almost clear; humidity considerably below average; temperature fallen generally in defect, specially in Western Districts. North-West India. Skies clear, except for light clouds at few stations; air much drier than usual; temperature has risen in west, but still defect everywhere. Peninsula.—Skies lightly clouded in Madras, clear elsewhere; humidity generally below average; temperature approximately normal. Forecast.—Weather likely to remain dry throughout the whole of Indian area.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following informations published in order that the vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparision with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time on the 10th March 1908 was 29,934 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 6 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide guge at Apollo Bunder was 8 feet at 8 a. m. (local time) The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of attached thermometer 80° F, will be 14 inches, and this will be highest and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid, above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher of lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 10TH MARCH, 1908.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 10th March giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

Punjab.—Skies are clear and humidity is normal at Ambala and much less than usual at the remaining stations. Winds are north-westerly at Lahore, Ambala, and Delhi and north-easterly at Rawalpindi and Sirsa. Multan recorded calm. Both day and night temperatures had been much cooler than usual.

United Provinces.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded while humidity is above normal at Jhansi and below it elsewhere. The direction of air movement is westerly or north-westerly generally. Weather both at day and night had been colder than usual.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded and the air contains more than the usual quantity of moisture at Jacobabad and less than it elsewhere. Winds are north-westerly at Jacobabad while calms and north-easterly breezes prevail elsewhere. Maximum and minimum temperatures had been below normal both in Sind and Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded in most places. The air has become much drier than usual. Winds are northerly at Dwarka, Rajkot, Bhavnagar Bara and Surat, while calms and north-easterly breezes prevail elsewhere. Weather both at day and night had been much cooler than usual.

Central Provinces.—Skies are almost free from cloud and the quantity of moisture in the air is less than usual. Winds are westerly at Akola, northerly at Nagpur and easterly or north-easterly at the remaining stations. Temperature both during the day and night time had been cooler than usual in most places.

Konkan.—Light cloud has appeared at Karwar but the sky has been none at Bombay, Ratnagiri and Mormugao, two. The air is drier than usual. Winds are blowing from northerly direction at Mormugao and from north-westerly direction at Bombay and Karwar. Ratnagiri recorded calm. Yesterday's maximum varied slightly from normal while during night temperature was 3° to 6° below normal.

Bombay and Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are cloudless and the quantity of moisture in the air is less than the average. Calm and north-westerly wind prevail normal while last temperature differed but slightly from at Malegaon, Akola. Hyderabad's minimum was 7° to 9° colder General Remarks.—Weather continues fine and settled over nearly the whole country.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

The "Novoe Vremya" says that Russia's obligations concerning the Aland Islands, including her undertaking not to erect fortifications, lapsed with the dissolution of the union between Norway and Sweden, and adds: "There is no question, however, of fortifying them, inasmuch as a naval base there is not required."

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restoratives." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot: 93 Farringdon Road, London, E.C.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE DECENTRALISATION COMMISSION.

The "Parsi":—The Decentralisation Commission has at last reached Bombay and began its examination of witnesses. It has by no means so easy or definite a task before it as had the Factory Commission and the witnesses often have the vaguest idea of the objects of the Commission and take the opportunity to express their views or grievances in general. The only definite measures of decentralisation which have been generally recommanded are increased powers and independence for local representative bodies. There is a vague notion among many, of a return to the happy days when the district officer lived among his people, like a raja, speaking their language intimately, and dispensing justice as he thought fit. There were advantages in the old system: the ryot often got justice for nothing in ways that the courts do not recognise, and if the officer was an astute and obliging sort of man, his accessibility and practical wisdom were greatly appreciated; moreover, as a form of administration, the old system was cheap and therefore well suited to a community which could neither afford nor appreciate the more complicated system of the West. But is a return to those days possible? A more contentious generation has arisen, which loves to appeal, and nothing would raise a greater storm than the suggestion that district officers should be made dispensers of Kismet, relieved of all responsibility beyond preserving peace and extracting revenue.

THE PROPOSED ADVISORY COUNCILS.

The "Rast Goftar":—The document prepared by the Bombay Presidency Association on the proposed legislative reforms will rank in the forefront of similar representations made from all parts of the country. Viewed as a whole, it is a correct exposition of the political requirements of Modern India, and represents the views of the majority of the classes that are entitled to respectful consideration on the score of educational and other qualifications. The proposals enunciated are precisely on a line with those made under the "imprimatur" of all such bodies and Associations as own allegiance direct or otherwise to the Congress movement. In fact there has been very little divergency of opinion in the views propounded on this subject under the inspiration and control of that central agency, from which the entire political machinery of the country derives its motive force. A vast mass of literature has been written and published in review of the Government proposals since the date of their original issue. The same have been subjected to such an overhauling test that we look in vain at this stage for originality or freshness in the documents prepared for submission to Government by popular assemblies. They may betray a difference in details, but there is a marked homogeneity in the underlying idea. This will facilitate the process of pruning in the India office before the Secretary of State has uttered the last word. The Presidency Association of Bombay, for example, holds in conformity to the general opinion that no useful purpose will be served by an Advisory Council of the constitution and superficial privileges of Government proposals. The purpose which this institution is expected to fulfil is diffusion of correct information between the Government and the people. The individuals selected to perfrom this function in the Imperial Advisory Council are intended to be taken from the ruling chiefs and landed aristocracy. A body of such a mediocre composition, with little or no touch with the people for whom they are supposed to act as go-betweens, would prove a useless encumbrance.

THE JUDICIARY AND SWADESHISM.

The "Indu Prakash":—That India is not held by the sword and that if it is held by any force, it is not physical but the moral force evolved out of the implicit confidence of the people in British justice, is a truth openly admitted even by the most imperialistic British statesmen, to wit by Lord Curzon. Unfortunately, however, the people's faith in the final justice of the British Raj has been lately to shake, owing to voluntary or involuntary dereliction on the part of the judiciary, particularly in the down rungs. The persistent efforts of the Executive officers in various parts of the country and notoriously in Bengal to stamp out the Swadeshi movement even in its legitimate forms by way of vexatious prosecutions, sanctioned or connived at by the misguided police officers, have gravely contributed to this want of confidence and has wrought serious harm to the administration. We do not in the least countenance the aggressive irritating conduct of some zealots, who in the name of Swadeshi may encourage lawlessness and breach of peace. Nor can we at the same time look with equanimity at the conduct of injudicious judicial officers combining in them also executive powers, who are ever ready to take sides against swadeshism and occasionally cause harassment to innocent and honest patriots. The judiciary must be always free from all prejudices, particularly all political bias.

SIR LAWRENCE JENKINS.

"The Indu Prakash":—Deeply sorry as Bombayites at the prospect of the loss of Sir Lawrence Jenkins, she cannot but congratulate the country on the happy inspirations which led Mr. Morley to choose him for a membership of the India Council. About Sir Lawrence there is but one opinion in Bombay. A sound lawyer, an impartial judge, a profound scholar and deep thinker, a discriminating statesman observing things in their true proportions and forming his own independent views, he has been here not only one of those model Judges that Indian High Courts have the rare fortune of securing to preside over them, but a leading member of society, courteous and affable and ever ready to lend the weight of his personal help and co-operation to all good movements in a spirit rising far above that of party politics or sectarian bias. Such a person should do much to keep Mr. Morley from the helpless surrenders he is making to reactionary Jingoism. The gain to India is clear, but it will depend upon who the successor to Sir Lawrence is to be and upon the weight Mr. Morley will attach to Sir Lawrence Jenkins' opinions, as against the odds whom he shall have to fight with in the India Council whether that gain shall not have been balanced by a corresponding loss.

The "Gujarat Mitra":—Sir Lawrence Jenkins succeeds Sir John Edge at the India Office, and the nomination which has been received with a general feeling of satisfaction, nay pleasure, throughout this country will not, however, so far as the Bombay Presidency is concerned fail to create a genuine feeling of regret at his impending departure. That it is a grievous loss to the High Court cannot be denied, and it is certain at any rate that it would be difficult to replace him. With his translation to the India Office the High Court of Bombay, constituted as it is now, will be left much poorer. This is the opinion of men who have had closer opportunities to watch the career on the bench of the present popular and distinguished Chief Justice. Sir Lawrence Jenkins came from Calcutta to Bombay with a reputation for a clever and an able Judge, his promotion from a Puisne Judge to the high office of the Chief Justice of the Bombay High Court being looked upon at that time as a reward of sheer merit. That was over seven years ago. Sir Lawrence Jenkins has more than fulfilled the anticipations that were formed of him, and the record of his work on the bench will without doubt rank with that of some of the former eminent Judges whose names have left their names imperishable in the annals of the High Court. A perfect type of an Englishman, high-souled and free, Sir L. Jenkins might without question be called a "strong" Judge.

The "Parsi":—Sir Lawrence Jenkins has always acted up to the highest standards of a good tradition. His learning and versatility were remarkable, and his judgments were always sound, logical and broad-minded. He had an unusual grasp of the principles of Hindu law also, and under whatever code of custom he was administering the law always managed to combine justice with consistency. The subordinate courts were a subject of serious attention during his Chief Justiceship and Sir Lawrence did much to render them more efficient. But though his influence may last long and the effect of his judgments be far-reaching, it is by the position which they held in society that Sir Lawrence and Lady Jenkins will be best remembered in Bombay. That opprobrious word "aloofness" was one that never applied to them: they were accessible, courteous and affable to anybody who sought or met them; and anybody who thinks that a certain stiffness or exclusiveness is necessary to the maintenance of dignity should ask themselves whether the Chief Justice and his wife ever lost any prestige by their catholic friendliness. In taking a seat on the India Council Sir Lawrence will still be able to exercise the kindly feelings that he as for the people of this country, and the Secretary of State will gain a wise adviser—one who can be firm without being in considerate and sympathetic without sacrificing judgment and common-sense.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind":—Bombay may be said to be singularly fortunate in having during the last fifty

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

GUARDING THE FRONTIER.

The "Pioneer":—The effect of the recent expedition into the Bazar Valley will be felt far beyond the Khyber region. The Pathan tribes to the north and south, and those in Afghanistan proper, had probably received garbled accounts of the repeated incursions into British territory during the past year, and the raid upon Peshawar itself had doubtless been magnified into something like an attack in force upon that city. The value of the loot carried away—and it was admittedly considerable—would rise in amount as the news was spread by word of mouth from village to village; and many a tribesman would find his mouth watering when listening to the delightful tale of the successful plundering of bankers and banians. There was the danger, therefore, that all along the frontier, from the Mohmand to the Gomal or even further south the evil example of the Zakka Khel might be followed. The Mahsuds had, indeed, raided in a fitful manner, and a close watch had to be kept upon their movements. It may, justly be said that a month ago the tribes as a rule were waiting to see whether the Government would still refrain from punishing the Zakkas, and that some of the responsible 'maliks" were doubtful if they could keep the more reckless of the younger men in hand. The spirit of lawlessness was unquestionably spreading, and the Frontier authorities had reason to be anxious as to the next development. Then came the rumours of the mobilisation of a Field Force, and it was soon known that an expedition had been ordered. The rapidity of the forward movement into the Bazar Valley immediately checked the growing mischief, and, though some raids actually occurred while the troops were in the field, there was no general hostile demonstration. The complete success gained by General Willcocks and the submission made by the Zakkas are, by this time, the common talk of every tribesman, and we should hear no more of serious raiding. It is the swiftness of the punishment and the short period during which the expedition lasted that will impress all the clans. In 1897 the operations were long drawn out, for our troops had at first to act on the defensive; on this occasion a vigorous offensive has had the most satisfactory results. There may still be outlaws and tribal malcontents among the Zakka Khel who will sullenly question the decision of their "maliks," but some of their former leaders have been killed, others have been wounded, and the survivors are discredited. They will scarcely find followers now; and elsewhere along the frontier the men who try to get together bands of raiders will probably be reminded significantly of the punishment of the Zakkas.

PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION IN BENGAL.

The "Pioneer":—In the official review of the quinquennial report on education in Bengal, it is stated that as regards professional and technical instruction that little practical progress has been made except in engineering and mining. The commercial classes attached to the Presidency College, from which so much was expected, have failed to obtain popularity, and the examinations have been very unsatisfactory. "It is certain," we are told, "that enthusiasm for the commercial profession, as apart from prospects of definite profit, cannot at present be calculated on as a living force in Bengal." The Calcutta School of Art is reported to have started on false lines and to be only slowly making up lee-way, though the work is now on right lines. The agricultural classes at Sibpore College attracted only 23 students on a average throughout the quinquennium; and the work done in agricultural classes in High Schools was not satisfactory. Attendance at what are known as "B." classes in Zillah schools has been so poor that the number of students presenting themselves for examination has fallen from twenty one to six. It is remarked that their ultimate success must depend on the extent to which parents are prepared to encourage their sons to take up work other than Government service or clerical employment. There are no signs of this so far as we can judge and it may take a long time to break through Bengali conservatism. On the other hand the Sibpur Engineering College has continued to do well, and the new mining class opened there has been a success. It is somewhat disheartening to read that generally the Director of Education has to admit that "while views have solidified and aims have been concentrated, no real advance is manifest as regards technical and industrial education, and that the off shoot of existing schools on the industrial development of the Province is practically negligible. Much is hoped from the appointment of a special officer recruited from England whose business it will be to be generally acquainted with the larger industries of the Province and to advise as to their development. This appointment has been recommended, and the Lieutenant-Governor trusts that it will soon be an accomplished fact." The moral of it all seems to be that Bengali parents are slow to change their ideas, and that the rising generation is still determined to follow the beaten track which leads to Government service with a pension as the final objective.

THE LATE SIR G. M. TAGORE.

The "Statesman":—The object and the spirit of the gathering which assembled in Calcutta Town Hall to do honour to the memory of the late Maharaja Sir J. M. Tagore will meet with universal approbation. His was a remarkable and attractive personality and not one word of the eulogistic utterances from the platform overstated the effect of his influence or the value of his long and active life. It was not only the great interest he displayed in public affairs and his generous benefactions, not only the prestige of his name or the distinction of his bearing which gave him his high place in the esteem of European and Indian alike. It was chiefly the remarkable graces of his character and disposition, his unaffected kindliness and sincerity, his wisdom and courage, his native abilities and high culture. As a counsellor and adviser of those exercising authority, to whom his exceptional position gave him the privilege of speaking with valuable and appreciated frankness, and as strong and farsighted guide and inspirer of public opinion, he "wrought his country lasting good." It is fitting that such an unusual and representative gathering as that over which the Lieutenant-Governor presided should pay such a distinguished tribute to this memorable life.

FOREST DEPARTMENT AND HONOURS.

The "Indian Forester":—The question has often been put to us as to why the name of a "Gazetted" Forest Officer so seldom finds a place in the list of Honours. As far as we can remember, though we may be wrong, the only Forest Officers who have been deemed worthy of a special recognition at the hands of Government have been Inspectors General towards the end of their service, and a Director of the Forest School on his retirement. We are inclined to think that when an honour, such a C.I.E., is given towards the close of a man's service, this somewhat detracts from its value. It is not of much benefit to a man leaving India, it does not help him in England, nor does it receive much recognition therefrom the vulgar crowd. We know of a case in which an officer (not of the Forest Department), who after being included in the list of Indian Honours, went Home to see what was the value of his decoration in the business or official world, in other words to see if it would be of any use to him in finding some employment for his maturer years. He returned to India a disappointed man. We have further heard a distinguished Officer say that if offered some decoration on his retirement he would beg leave to decline, whereas, if he had been accorded this distinction some years previously he would have welcomed it and felt the full value of what was virtually admitting him to be a marked man in his Department. Doubtless the full worth of the best Forest Officer's service is generally not immediately evident, probably it will be not fully recognised for some decades after he has left the country by any but the men in, and especially at the head of his Department. In this respect his work differs from that of an eminent Engineer, military man, or member of the Civil Service; it therefore probably does not occur to any one that he should be singled out in any special manner, in fact, the powers that be may, and not unnaturally so, be unaware that his services have been anything much out of the common; if at the top of the tree on his retirement he may receive some recognition, too late, however, to appeal to him.

LOCAL BOARDS IN MYSORE.

The "Daily Post" (Bangalore).—It is satisfactory to note that the privilege of election is granted to the District Boards and Taluk Boards, to the extent of 29 per cent. and 33 per cent., respectively. We fail to see why this privilege cannot be extended to the Union Panchayats. If we understand the system and principle correctly, election of members to the District Boards is from the Taluk Boards, which are recruited by election from the Union Panchayats to which members are nominated by Government, but not elected by the inhabitants of the Union. Practically, therefore, the principle of election is conceded to a section or gang of persons originally nominated by Government to the Union Panchayats, which, in other words, restrict the election amongst the few nominated by Government and not to the public at large. This of course defeats the aims and intentions of the privilege of election, and the only way in which this can be rectified is by extending to the villagers the right of election to the Union Panchayats. It is not clear why this cannot be done when the experiment has so far proved successful in respect of election to the District and Taluk Boards. It was indeed much to be regretted that the privilege of election was not availed of by the Taluk Boards in the Districts of Bangalore, Hassan and Shimoga, and consequently the Government have called upon the Presidents of these District Boards to give effect to this while reconstituting their Boards, or when filling up vacancies as they occur. This again, is another instance of the public being left to the mercy and pleasure of the District Officers even to enable them to avail themselves of a privilege conferred upon them by His Highness the Maharaja in that if the District Officers do not choose to make the necessary arrangements to confer upon them the benefits of an advanced and progressive administration, the public have to go without them.

BY THE WAY

SATURN DEVELOPING ANOTHER RING.

Some exceptional features have characterised the recent disappearance of the rings of Saturn, resulting from the sun and the earth being temporarily on opposite sides of the ring plane. Though theoretically invisible, several reliable observers, during the past three months, saw the rings as a thin line of light, and it has been suggested this was due to the sun shining between the divisions. From America, too, came the sensational announcement that the rings were "condensing" and falling in on Saturn itself; and now comes a report that M. Fournier observing from the Puy-de-Dome, France, has seen "a faint transparent, and luminous ring outside the exterior ring," which has not before been noticed. Should this new Saturnian appendage be real, instead of the old rings breaking up, they would appear to have developed another member of their wonderful system.

WHERE PERSIMMON GOT HIS NAME.

When the lamented Persimmon won the Derby many learned people were puzzled to know where King Edward had procured this curious name. It was, of course derived from "de ole simmon-tree" of nigger minstrelsy, the date-plums of which are now found quite frequently in fruiterers' shops. The date-plum of the persimmon do not appear to appeal to Britsh palates, being too astringent; but they lose this fault when mellowed, like medlars, by bat. Among the negroes of the Southern States the "simmons" hold high honour; they are made mixed with bran into savoury cakes, which sometimes fermented into a kind of beer.

THE GOLDFIELDS OF NATAL.

The recent very disaster at Glencoe, Natal, serves to remind us that the "Garden Colony" is now to be reckoned among the coal-producing countries of the world. The latest figures show that the amount used during 1907 was 1,530,000 tons. Over six years ago the Secretary of State for the Colonies drew the attention of Sir George Napier, then Governor of the Colony, to the value of Natal's coal deposits, and dwelt on the utmost importance of the supply to "steam navigation in the adjacent seas." Over 7,000 hands are employed at the mines, of whom 400 are whites. As the coal comes mainly of surface deposits none of the shafts are more than 200 ft. in depth. Recently a trade sprung up with America and India.

A RECOLLECTION OF CHARLOTTE BRONTE.

There is still living at Birstall an old man named Joseph Marsden Bowling who has clear remembrance of Charlotte Bronte. When Mr. Dixon was a boy—he is now well over eighty—Charlotte Bronte used to come to Birstall to see her friend Miss Ellen Nussey, who lived near Mr. Dixon's home. "She were a lovish woman (said Mr. Dixon to an interviewer this week), and her eyes they looked a long way into her head. . . . She was thought nought about at that day. She and Miss Nussey used walk out together in the wood behind where Oakwell Hall stands now." It is close upon fifteen years since Charlotte Bronte died.

FURNITURE.

A highly ingenious device for putting on the market "old" furniture, the faking of which is quite a considerable industry in the Western Midlands, has been told the "Manchester Guardian" correspondent by a man. He had eighty Welsh farmhouses on his list, in each of which he had deposited for the use of the tenant, but also in the hope that holiday people might desire to buy them, "old" dressers and cards and tables. The inexperienced hunter finds furniture invariably full of holes for wormholes, they are provided for him by a judicious peppering with small shot, and lest he should be suspicious and probe for wormdust they are carefully "set" with fine sand.

THE DEATH-ROLL ON AMERICAN RAILWAYS.

An article in the "Independent Monthly" entitled "Confessions of a Railway Signalman" helps to explain the long death-roll on American railways. According to the writer attention is paid to the caution signal if the train is a mile or so ahead, and the driver trusts to be able to pull up suddenly if there should need. Further, there is no "out on the road" division of the railways. Managers are therefore called to depend on the reports of employees by news of the violation of rules by their fellows with the result that "negligence of all kinds is practically unchecked."

SPORTING ESTATES IN SCOTLAND.

A return of all deer land lands exclusively devoted to sport in counties other than crofting counties in Scotland has been published as a Parliamentary Paper. It a total acreage of 563,688, and a rental the valuation roll, of £38,718. Among the classified are the Duke of Fife's Mardeer forests 70 acres, and several ranging between 30,000,000 acres.

COMMERCIALISM IN COLLEGE ATHLETICS

A vigorous appeal for reform of college athletics in the United States is made by Dr. David Starr Jordan, President and Stanford University. According to a correspondent of the "Methodist Times," he denounces American form of football as a game which premium on brute strength and is devoid of human like qualities. He declares that practically the large Universities, with the exception of Harvard and Cornell, employ questionable methods securing athletes. Chicago has received with arms an athlete who failed to pass the requirements of the Wisconsin. Chicago and both give scholarships to men of athletic. Yale furnishes athletes with agencies for tobacco and sub-agents do the work, the athlete draws the salary. "We must do one things," concludes President Jordan. "We must away from commercialism or stop playing ball."

SOME FIERY TRIALS.

One is becoming quite with watery weddings, but fiery nuptials as those of which Mexborough Church Doncaster, was the scene a day or two ago the firemen had to suspend their work whose during the ceremony, are still some novelty. A few years ago, one recalls, a fire was witnessed in St. Nicholas' Church, Rochester. A fire broke out in the belfry; bells and roof collapsed, and the tower completely gutted. Just as the flames were being subdued a bridal party entered the and the nuptial knot was tied to an accompaniment of swishing hoses and shower of sparks—a unusually romantic wedding took place at West Orchard Congregational Church. The church had been almost destroyed by fire, the roof had fallen in, and the building was in ruins. And yet, while the wreckage was smouldering, an undaunted couple were united amid the debris of the fire in one of the remaining

A CHOICE.

Office Boy: "Please, sir, grandmother's dead, and I must get off to the funeral match—I mean the ceremony—that is——" (Exit in confusion.)

PUNCH'S VADE MECUM.

For the Cabinet. "So fast, so fettered fast we are."—Browning, "Ivan Sarto."

For Mr. Morley. "Even his faults, and honesty is his."—Timon.

For Mr. Haldane. "The thing to be no "corps!"—Mark Twain, "A."

For Mr. Balfour. "I hope preserved the unities, sir!"—"Nicholas."

FLORILINE.—For the Teeth and Mouth. A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a tooth brush produce a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or microbes, purifies the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay of the teeth, imparts a peculiar pearly whiteness, and fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasantness arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. Fragrant Floriline being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste as well as a perfect toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Dept., 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

It was noted the other day concerning Earl Spencer, the creator of the Althorp Collection now in the Rylands Library, that "if he had not a perfect copy of a rare book—a Caxton, say—he would buy up every copy that came into the market until he had secured one that was as perfect copy he would, if possible, have one 'made up' out of two or three imperfect copies." The practice of thus making a perfect composite of two or more fragmentary copies of a rare book is a common one among collectors who can afford it, and is not so reprehensible as it may seem. To the objection at any rate that it involves the distruction of specimens which, although imperfect, would gladden the hearts of other bibliophiles, it may be answered that it is very doubtful if imperfect copies do much gladden such hearts. To one for whom a foxed page is a good deal more than a crumpled roseleaf a mutilated or missing sheet is high tragedy, and it is conceivable that into the feelings with which a possessor comes to contemplate a specimen of early printing that is at all seriously defective there enters at least as much vexation as satisfaction.

A DISTINCTION.

In this respect there is a strong contrast between the mere lover of books and the lover of literature. The former, comparatively indifferent to the intellectual contents of the book, lays great store by its quality and state, while with the latter the case is reversed, and he is often so intent upon the literary matter as to be indifferent to the condition of the material envelope. That is why so often the books of a literary man have something of the appearance of a tatterdemalion levy. To him a book is a group of ideas suspended in an aerial web of language, and he is hardly conscious, even when he looks at it, of paper and print. He is like the lover in Francis Thompson's poem, who could not see his lady's "countenance for her soul, as birds see not the casement for the skies." One suspects that was the case with Lowell. Leslie Stephen gives us a picture of Lowell as a "literary recluse," and this is how he describes the little library at Elmwood, where the poet would sit for hours reading and smoking:—"All round us for the crowded bookshelves, whose appearance showed them to be the companions of the true literary workman, not of the mere dilettante or fancy biographer (sic). Their ragged bindings and thumbed pages, scored with frequent pencil-marks, implied that they were a student's tools, not mere ornamental playthings." Most readers who are interested in their books avoid this state of things by having a "limbo." It is an obscured corner, and thither are relegated not only the "canaille" of the library—books that are superannuated, books that have proved disappointments, and books of the sort that are no books—but also those loved volumes "whose goodness has been the death of them" so that they have become delapidated from use.

DARWIN'S LIBRARY.

Charles Darwin's library would seem to have been itself a "limbo." "It was striking," says his son, "from being so evidently a working collection of books." The expression is a euphemism. Darwin, from being indifferent to the appearance of his books, had taken the further step of actually mutilating them. If a volume on his hands threatened to go to pieces Darwin either allowed it to do so or fixed it up with some desperate expedient of metal clips. If it was inconveniently bulky he cleft it in two, while in the case of pamphlets he "thought no scorn" to tear out all but the one or two pages that contained what he wanted. That such a habit is not necessarily confined to workers in science is instanced by the case of Joubert, who was literary to the finger-tips. Many of Joubert's habits in regard to books, indeed, are intensely interesting. For one thing, he seems to have elaborated a complete code of signs by which to register upon the margins of the books he read the precise shade of thought or feeling the text awakened in him, so that in the volumes which he has left a cross, a triangle, a flower, a thyrsus, a hand, a sun remain as hieroglyphics to which he alone knew the key. Further, he had a whimsical way of fondling his books. Paul de Raynal tells us that on his first visit to him he found him in bed, too ill to read, but polishing up with a waxed glove the binding of a favourite author. With such "humble and naif attentions," M. de Raynal assures us, he repaid his books for the pleasure they gave him. Yet he too was a mutilator. His fastidious taste, formed on the ancient classics and the masters of the age of Louis XIV., prevented his appreciating the writers of the eighteenth century. He admitted few into his collection, and even in the case of those few tore out the portions that offended him. In some cases perhaps only a few pages would be excised, but in others the excision had been so considerable that only one or two pages were left within the original binding.

THE CITIES OF ST. PAUL.

Professor Ramsays:—Cities of St. Paul; Their Influence on His Life and Thought: The Cities of Eastern Asia Minor embodies the Dale Memorial Lectures recently delivered by Sir William Ramsay in Mansfield College, Oxford. They deal with the cities of Tarsus, Antioch (in Pisidia), Iconium, Derbe, Lystra. We are inclined to pronounce this the best book the author has written. The lecture-form has allowed him room for a number of interesting allusions and helpful degressions. There are also certain repetitions. But the style is easy and animated, and the writer is brimming over with new suggestions which are the harvest of long study and experience.

The opening sections deal with St. Paul's attitude towards the culture of the West. St. Paul was at once a Rabbi, a Hellenist, and a Roman citizen. Each aspect of this personality strikes the reader who is looking for it, and shines out in turn at certain crises of his life. Perhaps the most novel part of the volume is the chapter which shows us how Tarsus grew up and developed as a city. At first a strongly Oriental town, its coins bearing Aramaic inscriptions, Tarsus was reconstituted as a Greek city by Antiochus Epiphanes, and largely peopled with Jews. These Jews were full citizens of the "polis" along with the Greek settlers. Later came the Roman conquest, and still later the Imperial time. The civic condition, the intellectual and religious atmosphere of the town in the time of St. Paul, are clearly set forth. St. Paul was proud of his ancestral citizenship of Tarsus ("a citizen of no mean city"), as well as of his citizenship of Rome.

The book is full of acute criticisms and interesting historical suggestions. The author argues against Harnack (p. 80) that St. Luke was never at Syrian Antioch. He says a brave word for Seneca (p. 75), therein agreeing with Canon Cruttwell. And he makes not a few pungent allusions to contemporary politics—e.g. (p. 194): "To establish a permanent peace it was necessary to conciliate in a single State the warring elements, Oriental and Western: These elements cannot be adjusted and conciliated by any Government acting from above and from outside, but they will work out their own balance and equipoise if a strong hand simply enforces order—a truth which modern European Governments in Asia and Egypt are slow to learn, but which the Seleucid Kings from 300 B.C. onwards had thoroughly understood." Sir William Ramsay's experience of Asia Minor and the nearer East only confirms him in the love of liberty and of humanitarian principles.

THE PROGRESS OF SOCIALISM.

There is plenty of Socialism going on in England; many people think it is going on too fast or in wrong directions. Both the central Government and the municipalities are constantly taking on new productive or regulative functions or extending old functions. Much of this work is essentially experimental and has attached to it special dangers and difficulties which are well worth discussion by a serious student of politics. Mr. Arnold-Forster, however, in his widely discursive book makes no attempt to deal with this real Socialism. He virtually confines himself to the highly coloured presentation of the ideal of society laid down in the official programme of the Social Democratic Federation and in a few pamphlets and books emanating from the same source, which he proceeds to demolish by a slatternly sort of criticism. Now, it is doubtful whether this work is worth doing at all; if, however, it is worth doing, it is worth doing well. A number of acute critics, chiefly Continental, have quite effectively exposed the futility of the sort of Social Democracy of the latest of them, the distinguished French thinker M. Faguet putting more brains and more powder into a single page than is to be found in all the floundering chapters of this ill-constructed and ill-written book.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

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No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD AND CONDEMNED STORES.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 11th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the G. I. P. Railway Stores Depot, Parel, a quantity of old and condemned stores such as empty packing cases, broken furniture, hoop iron, cast iron wheels and weights, condemned tarpaulins, grinding stones, old manila ropes, iron drums, old shovels, zinc scrap, zinc lining, G. I. baskets and watering cans, leather scrap, chain iron, tins varnish, old steel files, rubber scrap, canvas, flexible hose pipes, old books, old leather cash bags, old typewriting machine, old electric fittings, ticket dating machine with type boxes, old tents, exploded shells of fog signals, broken locks and hammers, woollen clothing, German silver lot s, etc., etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF MAURITIUS SUGAR DAMAGED BY SEA WATER.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 12th instant, at 4 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at "K" Shed Prince's Dock by order of Haji Goolam Mahomed Ajam and on account and risk of the concerned:—

Ex. S.S. "Shah Jehan."

H. G. M. A. 311 bags Munritius Sugar damaged by Sea Water.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF YARN.

On FRIDAY, the 13th instant, at 3-30 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of Messrs. Sassoon David & Co., on account and risk of Messrs. Runchorlal Dhirajlal & Co.—

44 bales each 400lbs. No 11s. Yarn of the David Mills.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at 3-30 p.m. S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

The property of a deceased Gentleman consisting of sofas chival glass writing tables, marble clock, marble top mash hand tables, iron bedstead etc.

The property of Mr. Hamilton consisting of glass and crockeryware, table, cloth press, marble figure, hanging lamps etc.

AT 2 P. M. (S. T.)

1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham, in good order.

1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria, in very good order.

1 bay Australian gelding, thoroughly broken to harness.

1 grey pony, quiet in harness.

1 bay Arab, quiet in harness and saddle.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT &Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Arthur Crawford Markets on MONDAY, the 16th instant, at 11 a.m. (S. T.), the right of collecting fair ground and feeding fees from cattle dealers butchers, and all others at the Bombay Municipal Slaughter-houses, Bandora, for 12 months from 1st April, 1908 to 31st March, 1909, and fees in the Fort Markets, Arthur Crawford Beef Markets, Arthur Crawford Fish and Mutton Markets, Erskine Road Fish Market, Colaba Fish Markets, Pedder Road Fish Market, Mazagon and Ferguson Road Fish Markets, Parel, from fresh and salt-fish sellers, &c., who sit on the floor or other places not numbered either in line or outside under the eaves of the Markets and also collecting fees for weighing goods at the scales of the Arthur Crawford Markets, for 12 months from 1st April, 1908 to 31st March, 1909.

For particulars and condition of sales, respectively, apply at the Municipal Commissioner's Office, Fort, or at the Office of the Superintendent of Markets, Arthur Crawford Markets, or to the Undersigned.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

A good opportunity to secure Broken and Seasoned Horses at a cheap rate.

On THURSDAY the 19th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Tramway Co.'s Stables at Colaba Causeway:—

About 60 horses of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway Co., Ltd., consisting of Australians, Arabs, Persians and Country-breds.

The horses are in good condition and are a useful batch.

The horses are sold in reduction of the Company's stud consequent of the electrification of the Tramway.

The horses will be on view four days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the Guardians appointed by the High Court (re Jayantilal Minor) Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will, on SUNDAY, the 29th instant at 2 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at Kandawadi, near Cowasjee Patel Tank, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved F. P. household furniture, large size pier glasses in gilt frame on stand, 5,8 and 3 lights hanging gas lamps, a large collection of marble ornaments and China vases, handsome large chiffoniers, large blackwood bedstead, handsome drawing-room suites, large blackwood and teakwood swings, handsome large writing tables and revolving office chairs, handsome silk door and window curtains, &c., &c, the property of the late Mr. Chooni-lall Nagindass Shroff.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES at Kalbadevi Road, Shaikh Memon St. and Khara Koowa.

Under instructions from R. D. Setna, Esqr. the Receiver appointed in suit No. 975 of 1907 (Mahomed Hoosein Mater vs. Gulabchand Hirabhai Ghemabhai and another) Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on the days and time mentioned below sell by Public Auction on the premises the following very valuable landed properties. On Thursday the 26th instant at 4-30 p.m. on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon situate lying and being at and fronting the west side of Kalbadevi Road outside the Fort in the registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 91 7-9 sq. yards or thereabouts assessed by the Municipality under ward No. 1792 and street No. 26 and bounded as follows:—on or towards the East by the Kalbadevi Road aforesaid, on or towards the west partly by Sweeper's passage and partly by the house of Tookaram Tatia, on or towards the south partly by a Sweeper's passage and partly by the property of the said Tookaram Tatia and on or towards the north by a Sweeper's passage.

On FRIDAY, the 27th instant at 4-30 p.m., on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land containing by admeasurement 130-67 sq. yards or thereabouts (being 89 feet in length 12 feet and breadth) together with the tenement or building standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under ward C. No. 139 street No. 259-261 all of which premises are situate at [illegible] on the east side of Shaik Memon Street at Bombay in the registration sub-district Bombay and are bounded on or towards the east by the Halalcore passage of the said premises and beyond that the property of Morarjee Khimjee, on or towards the west by said Shaik Memon Street and on or towards the north by the house of Anant Shivajee, on or towards the south by the house formerly of Jeychand Pertapchand now of Dharamchand Javerchand.

On SATURDAY the 28th inst., at 4-30 p. m. on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendary land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon situate without the fort walls of Bombay at Shaik Memon Street in the registration sub-district of Bombay assessed by the Collector of Assessment under ward No. 319, Street No. 486-488 and containing by admeasurement 121 1-3 sq. yds. or thereabout and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the east by the Shaik Memon Street on or towards the west by the Sweeper's passage and on or towards the north by the property of Ramdass Purshotam and on or towards the south by the property of Jamnadass Goculdass and Bhaijibhai Amaldas.

On SATURDAY, the 28th inst., at 5 p. m. at Khara Koowa.

All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon lying and being without the Fort of Bombay at Shaik Memon Street or Khara Koowa near Mambadevi in the registration sub-district of Bombay assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under ward C. No 300-301 street No. 24-26 containing by admeasurement 58-8 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the book of the Collector of land revenue under old No. 115 and new No. 897, 898, old survey No. 171 and 172 and new survey No. 1429 and 1480 and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the east by the house formerly of Deychand Callian and now of Jaganath Gopinath on or towards the west by the House formerly of soni Bechar Pershotam and now Velji Maharaj of Kakroli; on or towards the south by the property of Maneram Canducial and of Ganeshdas Sobhagmal and on or towards the south by a lane or passage.

For further particulars and condition of sale application may be made to Messrs. Payne and Co., solicitors to the Receiver retained.

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English 8 day Wind Pendulum Timepiece, 12-in. dial, bold figures and hands, solid mahogany case of extra strength, bezels of solid brass, bevelled plate fronts. The movements are fitted with solid steel pinions, fusee, chain and all improvements		Rs. 85	Rs. 68
Do. do	Clock (striker), 12-in. dial	160	123
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Do. do	Timepiece, 24-in. dial	345	276
Do. do	Clock do.	485	388

The 24-in. dials can be wound at the back as well as the front and are specially suitable for a Mill Factory or over a gateway as a public clock.

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Anglo-American 8 day Lever Timepiece, in English made solid mahogany case, 12-in. dial, bold figures. Having a lever movement this Timekeeper will go in any position—like a watch		Rs. 75	Rs. 60
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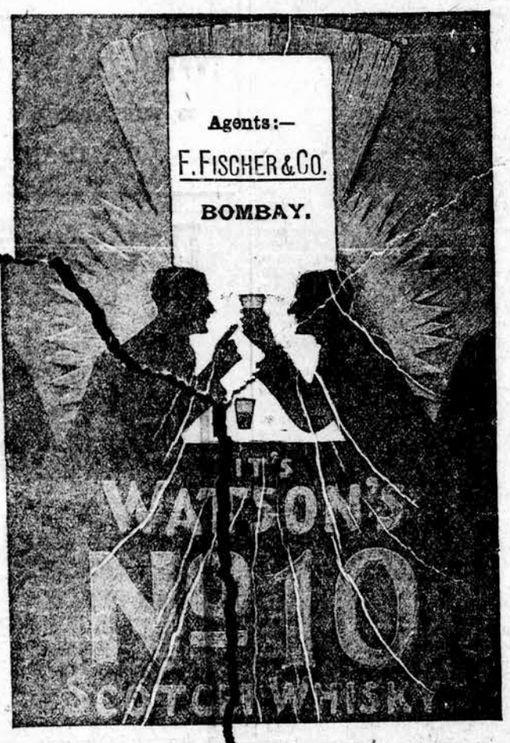

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